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Monarch
SEED & FEED CO.

1949 GARDEN ANNUAL

MONARCH SEED & FEED CO. • MEDFORD, OREGON
TED'S FEED & SEED STORE, • ASHLAND, OREGON BRANCH

COMPLETE
HOME
GARDENING
GUIDE



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ROSES

Our roses are **JUMBO SIZE No. 1** two-year old Northwest grown of highest quality.



NOVELTY PATENTED ROSES

CHARLOTTE ARMSTRONG (HT) Plant Patent No. 455. A rose of surpassing beauty. Long slender, blood-red buds open to magnificent flowers of spectrum-red in cool weather and cerise in hot weather. Long stems. \$1.50 Ea.

PEACE. 1946 All-America Selection. Truly an outstanding rose and one of the finest ever introduced. The well shaped buds are canary yellow with cerise-picotee border, slowly opening to flowers of immense size and perfect form. The colors change as the flowers unfold . . . canary yellow, pale gold, creamy ivory and alabaster white, with cerise edging or petals passing through soft rose to apple blossom pink.

GRAND DUCHESS CHARLOTTE. 1943 All-American Selection. The well formed buds of this beautiful rose are rich claret color, almost a brick red, which changes as the flower opens to a lovely begonia-rose. Perfect buds and flowers. Beautiful in every stage of development. Highly fragrant.

MME. CHIANG KAI-SHEK. This All-America winner of 1944 marks it as far better than average for its class. The perfectly formed buds unfurl into a beautiful light clear canary yellow rose of perfect form, delightful perfume and vigorous growth.

MIRANDY. 1945 All-America Selection. A gorgeous, fragrant red rose. One of the best of the reds. Large ovoid buds, deep rich red with black shadings, opening to lovely chrysanthemum-red, velvety textured flowers of huge proportions.

LOWELL THOMAS. All-America award in 1944. This is a new yellow rose of outstanding merit; its long buds are a rich glowing yellow, opening to a large flower of uniform lighter yellow. Long stems, mildly fragrant.

STANDARD BUSH ROSES

RED HYBRID TEAS

CHRISTOPHER STONE. Velvety Scarlet Crimson. A vigorous upright grower. Very fragrant. Stands hot weather. Beautiful. See postage note at top of page.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE. The finest dark red rose for general purpose. Ranked among the first three of its color by everyone who knows roses. The beautiful oval buds are perfect.

MARGARET MC GREY. A fine red rose with very attractive buds. Opens into a well formed flower. It's a Mc Grey which should recommend it to all. See postage note at top of page.

PINK HYBRID TEAS

DAINTY BESS. (Single) An exceedingly charming and dainty colored rose of perfect form. Petals are delicate shell pink and a favorite among those who love single roses.

PICTURE. Well shaped buds of medium sized, velvety rose-pink flowers, with warm salmon undertones. Strong, vigorous plants; unusually free blooming. One of the finest pink roses.

PINK DAWN. A beautiful new hybrid tea rose with glorious deep rose buds opening to lovely pink blooms tinted with orange at the base of petals. Sweetly fragrant, full double, and vigorous upright habit.

ORANGE & TRI-COLOR HYBRID TEAS

AUTUMN. A distinct color of intense richness. This rose incorporates shades of burnt orange, suffused with russet-brown and bronzy red all over-laid on a background of rich yellow.

CONDESSA DE SASTAGO. You will admire the brilliant colors of this new double rose from sunny Spain. The bud is like a ball of gold with red stripes. Full open it is fiery copper and gold.

HINRICH GAEDE. This magnificent rose has beautiful long, pointed buds of a brilliant nasturtium-red color. The flowers are large, double, high-centered, and of a highly artistic shape.

PRES. HERBERT HOOVER. A wonderful multi-colored rose, charmingly combining shades of cerise-pink, flame, scarlet and yellow.

TALISMAN. A vividly colored rose of an unusual combination of gold, apricot, pink and carmine in mingled splashes, streaks and blends. See postage note at top of page.

YELLOW HYBRID TEAS

GOLDEN DAWN. The oval buds are rich straw-yellow, flushed old-rose, opening into splendid double, sweetly scented flowers of sunflower-yellow.

GOLDEN RAPTURE. A splendid new yellow rose of upright growth. The pure yellow buds are of ideal form. Beautiful, large, double flowers which last without fading.

MC GREY'S YELLOW. Large, bright buttercup-yellow flowers, every bloom of which is perfect in form and sweetly scented. The foliage is glossy and free of disease in most localities. The fine bush is full of vigor, continually sending out fine blooms. Stands heat well.

MRS. P. S. DU PONT. Winner of more gold medals for outdoor blooms than any other rose. Buds are small but exquisitely formed and of a reddish gold, opening into yellow flowers.

WHITE HYBRID TEAS

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. The most popular everblooming white rose. Outer petals of immense buds occasionally tinged with pink; open blooms pure snow white, large and moderately full.

MC GREY'S IVORY. The size and perfection of form of this wonderful rose are almost unbelievable. The buds are long and pointed, opening to perfectly formed flowers of ivory-white.

MME. JULES BOUCHE. Shapely buds and well formed, high centered flowers of pure white, occasionally with a tender blush pink tint at the center. A splendid white rose and a vigorous grower.

CLIMBING ROSES

CL. ETOILE DE HOLLANDE. Ranked among the first three of its color by everyone. The beautiful, oval buds are perfect of medium size and open into magnificent brilliant red blooms.

PAUL'S CARLET. The semi-double flowers are of good size and of a vivid scarlet-red color, fading but little. Freely produced in clusters on much branched canes. It is perfectly hardy and fine for trellis or arbor.

REVEIL DIJONNAIS. For sheer brilliancy of coloring this is probably one of the most outstanding climbers ever introduced. Large, semi-double flowers of light yellow with a deep zone of cerise-pink around the edges, creating the effect of a deep pink rose with a great yellow center.

TALISMAN. A striking climber with the same vivid colors as the bush variety. Flowers are fairly double; of lovely form. See postage note at top of page.



from YOUR Seed Store

We're proud to present this book as our Spring Greeting to neighboring gardeners. We're sure you'll find it extremely valuable.

Before you go into the fascinating pages that follow, we want to point out that this book is not primarily a mail-order catalog. Rather, it is a message from a good neighbor. It comes from **a complete garden supply center**, which has everything right on hand, ready for you to see and inspect. Unlike the usual catalog, this book is designed to help you . . .

1. As a pre-season garden-planning guide.
2. As a guide to more effective action all through the season.

We have made it our job to serve (both in our store and by means of this book) the gardeners and growers of our own area. We work always with the needs of our neighbors' gardens in mind. We know from experience exactly what these local needs are. And we choose our stocks carefully to suit these needs.

Don't you agree, then, that it is wise to shop here where **YOUR GARDENING NEEDS AND PROBLEMS** are understood? Why take chances on far-away sources for your garden seeds and supplies?

- * WE OFFER A COMPLETE, YEAR-ROUND, LOCAL GARDEN SERVICE.
- * WE OFFER ONLY GOOD, FRESH SEEDS—PACKET OR BULK.
- * WE OFFER A COMPLETE SUPPLY SERVICE.
- * WE OFFER CHEERFUL, EXPERT GARDEN COUNSEL.

PRICES: All prices in this catalog are subject to change without notice.

NON-WARRANTY CLAUSE: Success with seeds, bulbs, etc., depends largely on weather conditions and proper cultivation, so in accordance with the universal custom of the seed trade we give no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds, bulbs or plants we sell and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability is limited to the purchase price of the seed, bulbs or plants.

Monarch
SEED & FEED CO.

Medford, Oregon

Ted's Feed and Seed Store

Ashland, Oregon Branch



A COMPLETE GUIDE

for the home gardener

This Garden Annual is more than just a seed catalog. In addition, it is a complete guide for the home gardener, containing more real, down-to-earth gardening information than any seed catalog you've ever read.

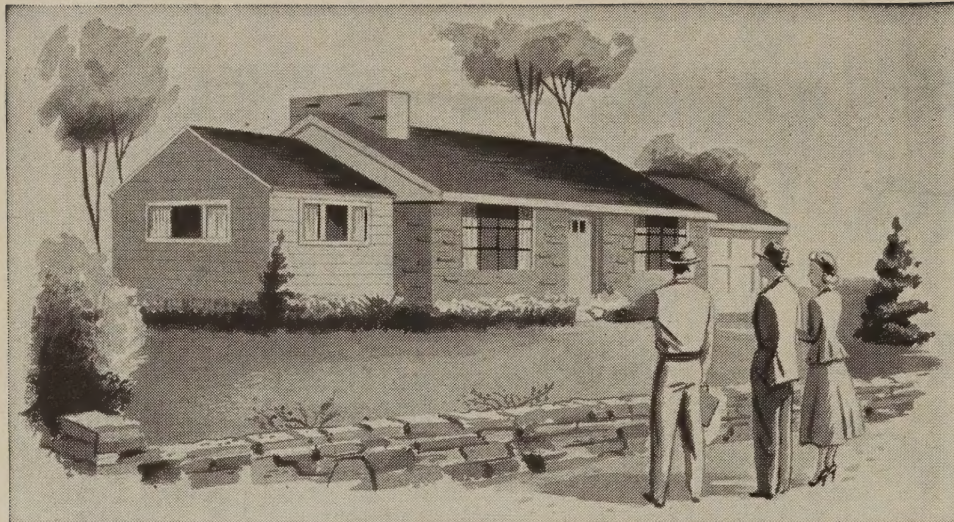
As you will notice, we have crammed this book with facts. You'll find practical answers to hundreds of questions that every seedsman is asked each year.

Whether you're a beginner or an experienced gardener, we're sure you'll find much that is helpful in these pages. You can begin using the book right now as a guide for your planning. Then later on use it as a guide to more effective action all through the season.

We're always here to serve you and help you with your gardening problems. Let's get together often!



Please note that our seed listings are held within sensible limits. You may find other catalogs with larger lists but none with selections more conscientiously made for your particular territory.



4-WAY SERVICE

For Smoother, Richer Lawns

1. THE RIGHT SEED

Just any seed can't give you the beautiful lawn you want. So we have made a very careful selection to suit the growing conditions of this territory. They are the **RIGHT SEEDS** for the particular needs of your own lawn.

2. THE RIGHT FOODS

Whatever the feeding problems of your lawn are, we have the right plant foods. All-purpose lawn foods or special fertilizers for special conditions. They are all here for you, in any quantity you need.

3. THE RIGHT WEED CONTROLS

The right control can make your lawn weed-free in a matter of a few days time. We have the full range of tested weed controls from which to choose—and can show you how to banish lawn weeds easily, quickly and surely.

4. COMPLETE LAWN KNOW-HOW

Last, but probably most important of all our 4-WAY LAWN SERVICE includes competent advice whenever you want it—advice based on thorough knowledge of the lawn problems of this particular territory. We have the **KNOW-HOW**—and it's at your command!

SPRING LAWN CARE

Early spring care is necessary if you want a really good lawn. Here is the proper procedure for spring lawn care.

RAKE THE LAWN—Remove all of the debris that accumulated on the lawn during the winter. This eliminates any danger of interference with new growth of grass.

APPLY A COMPLETE, BALANCED PLANT FOOD—As soon as raking has been completed, apply plant food as directed by manufacturer. If grass has started to grow, be sure to make application when it is dry, then soak the lawn to wash plant food off the grass blades and into the soil.

RESEED THIN AND BARE SPOTS—Use from three to five pounds of good grade grass seed per 1000 square feet. Pulverize the soil in bare spots, and in seeding, use twice as much seed as used on thin turf. Cover seed lightly

with top soil to protect it and give it a chance to germinate.

ROLL THE LAWN—This operation brings the grass roots into firm contact with the soil so that growth can go on at its best. Clay soils require less rolling than others and should be rolled with a light weight roller. Do not roll the lawn when the soil is wet. Ground should be reasonably dry to avoid too much packing.

This work should be completed early in Spring. It is then that moisture conditions and temperatures are most favorable to the growth of grass.

SUMMER LAWN CARE

During the summer, your lawn requires careful care for best results.

MOWING—Mow frequently but not too close. Set mower to cut about two inches high. Very close cutting, unless done extra-frequently, will injure

the grass by sudden exposure to the sun, after it has been shaded by dense growth. Mower clippings left on the lawn are beneficial, unless in sufficient quantity to smother the grass.

WATERING—A watering program cannot be set down by the calendar but must depend on your judgment. Make sure the lawn actually needs watering, then give it a thorough soaking so that the water penetrates to a depth of six to eight inches. Never sprinkle lightly. This does more harm than good for it tends to make the grass roots come too close to the surface in an effort to reach moisture.

WEED CONTROL—The many excellent, selective weed controls on the market today make weed control simple and sure. Watch for the appearance of weeds in your lawn and eliminate them immediately.

SEEDING—While early spring and late fall seedings are the most productive, don't hesitate to plant in midsummer.

Keep after those thin and bare spots. When you seed in summer, take particular care with watering and weeding.

FALL LAWN CARE

About the time fall rolls around interest in the lawn may be waning just a bit, but another feeding with a complete, balanced plant food and another seeding of bare and thin spots at this time will produce marvelous results next spring and summer.

Fall Is A Good Time To Make A New Lawn

During the moderate fall weather, grass seed germinates quickly and makes vigorous growth. Also, few weeds germinate in the fall, thus permitting the lawn to establish itself without interference.

Follow these six steps in making a new lawn:

1. Spade or plow the area to a depth of six or eight inches. Pulverize the soil thoroughly.

2. Apply a complete, balanced plant food as prescribed by the manufacturer.

3. Work the plant food into the top few inches of soil.

4. Sow a good grade of grass seed at the rate of five pounds per 1000 square feet. To secure even distribution, apply one-half of the seed cross-wise, the other half lengthwise.

5. Roll the seeded area to imbed the seed in the soil.

6. Water thoroughly, using a fine spray. Keep moist by daily sprinklings until grass is established. Then soak to a depth of five or six inches once or twice a week.

LAWN SEEDS

... from a "home" seedsman who knows the lawn needs of this territory!

The only way to thick, lasting turf is to sow a mixture of true turf grasses suited to your soil and climatic conditions, and the only way to get such a mixture is to depend on a seed specialist who knows your territory.

GET OUR
PRICES
BEFORE
YOU BUY

Monarch
VELVETY
LAWN GRASS MIXTURE

PLANT
QUALITY
SEED
IT PAYS

THIS PERFECTLY BLENDED LAWN GRASS MIXTURE WILL GIVE YOU A LAWN YOU CAN MOW IN SIX WEEKS FROM PLANTING. Velvety Lawn Grass Mixture is a combination of grasses and clover mixed in such proportions as to give you a quick, sturdy, beautiful lawn. The faster growing grasses contained in Velvety Mixture serve as nurse crops for the slower growing varieties which are eventually the dominating grasses of the mixture.

We placed Velvety Mixture on the market many years ago and, from time to time have improved the blend by reducing some of the proportions and increasing the quantities of better grasses contained in the mixture until now in our Improved Velvety Mixture we have a grass that pleases wherever it is planted. The rate of seeding for a high quality, thick lawn is 1 pound to 250 square feet.

FOR A FINER
LAWN ...
FERTILIZE

Monarch
SHADY
LAWN MIXTURE

FOR GROWTH IN
SHADE ...
FERTILIZE

It is difficult to grow a lawn under the shade of trees, unless shade-loving grasses are used. We have made up a mixture of such grasses in combination with White Dutch Clover. This mixture will produce a luxuriant lawn beneath the shade of trees.

Our Shady Lawn Mixture will solve that "shade problem" and give you the turf you have always wished for. Shade-loving grasses dominate this mixture, insuring success in your efforts to get grass started under shade trees. Seeding is 1 pound to 250 square feet.

STRAIGHT LAWN SEEDS

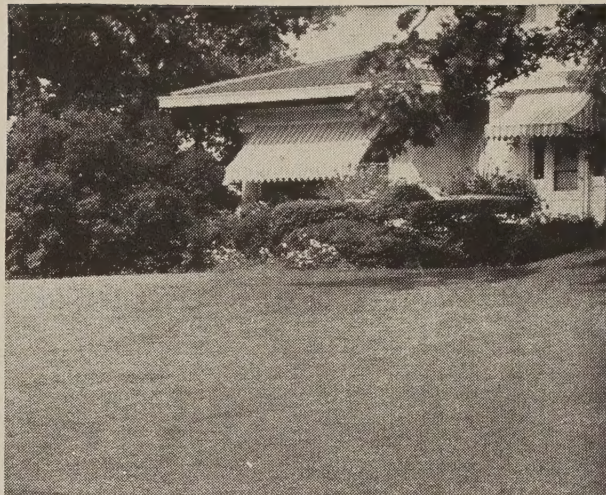
Kentucky Bluegrass—The favorite of a lot of people. Rich green in color, thrifty and quick developing. Kentucky Bluegrass is the main ingredient of all good lawn-grass mixtures.

Creeping Red Fescue—This is the lawn grass that combines the close growing qualities of Bent grass with the dark green color of fescue. The blades are of very fine texture, and the grass most sturdy and hardy.

Highland Bent Grass—This is the grass used for the finer lawns. It does well in sunny or partly shaded spots but it is not a shady spot grass. It is particularly adapted to interior regions.

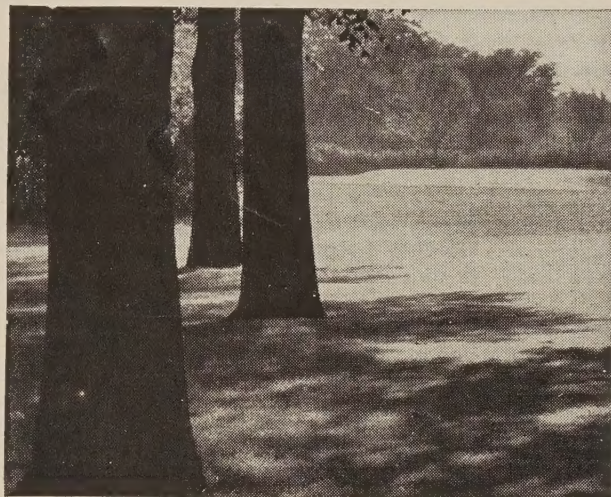
Chewing Fescue—A valuable grass which is especially good in shady places. Produces an upright turf of very fine texture.

White Dutch Clover—Extra fancy seed, free of weeds, of high germination.



FOR SUNNY PLOTS

We offer you a fine mixture of sturdy, hardy grasses that thrive in locations exposed to the blazing sun. Because weed control is more difficult in sunny places, our special mixture contains vigorous grasses that will starve weeds out and help give you the weed-free lawn you desire.



FOR SHADY SPOTS

Wherever shade makes it difficult to obtain a good lawn, our special shade mixture is heartily recommended. We have chosen excellent quality, shade enduring grasses and clovers ... and have blended them into a mixture that will give you surprising results.



FOR SPECIAL USES

We have just the right grass seed for every purpose. We can give you special deep-rooted grasses for the sloping lawn, the ideal grasses for planting on golf courses, parks, estates, cemeteries ... or for any other special use. Just tell us what you want.



Call At Our Retail Store For Current Prices

FIELD GRASS SEEDS

Alta Fescue (Tall Fescue). Tall Fescue is rapidly gaining in popularity and has supplanted Meadow Fescue in many areas. It is somewhat coarser than Meadow Fescue, but is more drought-resistant, more productive, and more alkali-tolerant. Livestock find it fully as palatable. The growth period, and other characteristics are the same except that Meadow Fescue is probably preferable on wet lands.

Red Top (Herds Grass). Sow 12 to 15 pounds per acre. This is one of the most valuable and satisfactory grasses in all localities. Thrives on low ground, where water stands late in the season. Red Top should be included in all mixtures intended for permanent pastures or hay. It makes excellent pasturage as well as ideal for hay. When well established it spreads and will supplant other grasses. Fine for hillsides, will prevent erosion. Matures at the same time as Meadow Fescue, Orchard Grass and Timothy.

Timothy. Sow 12 to 15 pounds per acre. For hay, Timothy is the best known and most extensively grown of all grasses. A stand is easily established, it is inexpensive to sow, it starts quickly and yields its best crop the year after it is sown, but the following year's crop may be equally as heavy if liberally top-dressed with manure. The yield on good land frequently runs from 1½ to 3 tons per acre. Ladino Clover matures at the same time as Timothy, and is a good grass to sow with it for hay and pasture.

Reed Canary Grass. Adapted to wet low lands. A coarse, tall-growing plant with stout, leafy stems. Grows in large bunches and spreads underground. Very palatable and relished by all livestock. Sow 8-10 pounds broadcast or 2-4 pounds in mixtures.

Oregon Rye Grass. A rapid grower, very winter hardy, leaves and stems medium fine, stools heavily, has a bright green color. Excellent for pasture or for hay. Plant with Ladino

Clover to prevent bloat. Sow 20 pounds per acre.

Mountain Brome Grass. Will stand drought and produce heavy crops in dry sections and on poor soils where other grasses perish. It is one of the hardiest growers and succeeds on our dry hillsides. Sow 35 pounds per acre.

Orchard Grass. The greatest pasture and hay grass. A very vigorous grower and yields large crops of excellent and nutritious hay, as well as having special value as a pasture grass, furnishing good grazing from early spring until winter. It adapts itself to a variety of soils, provided they are well drained, but succeeds best on loamy

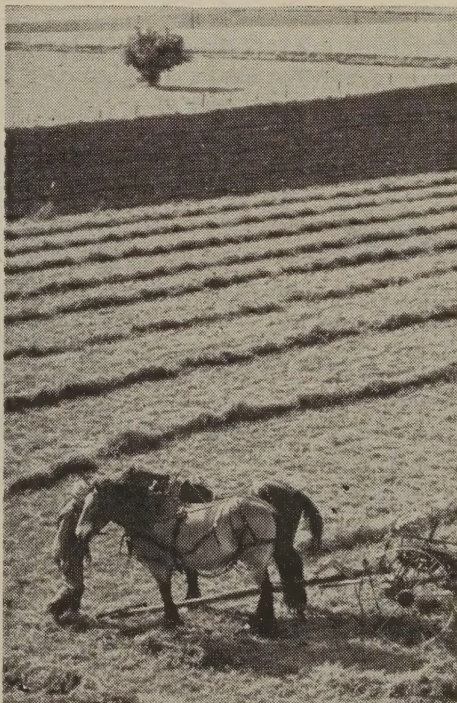
uplands or moderately stiff soils, although it does quite well on soils that are inclined to be sandy. A mixture of 15 pounds of Orchard Grass, and 8 pounds of Red or Alsike Clover has proved very satisfactory, is recommended for hay and pasture. When sown alone, plant 30 to 35 pounds per acre. In a mixture as above, sow 20 pounds per acre.

Monarch Meadow Mixture. This is a combination of grasses and clover, ideal for permanent pasture or for hay. Combine the following grasses and clover in perfect proportions: Eng. Rye Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass, Tall Fescue, Timothy, Alsike, Red and White Sweet Clover, and Orchard Grass. We have sold this blend for years and receive many compliments on the mixture. Plant Monarch Meadow Mixture for a real fine pasture.

English Rye Grass (Perennial). A quick grower and excellent for pasture or hay. Unlike Oregon Rye Grass, English Rye is a perennial which persists for years. It is a heavy yielder and of excellent quality as hay. English Rye Grass should be used in every pasture or meadow mixture.

Sweet Sudan Grass. A wonderful quick-growing Summer Hay Grass. An annual with short fibrous roots that are killed by frost. Because of this characteristic, Sudan Grass will never become a pest as will Johnson Grass. Its greatest value is for hay, which is well liked by stock—the entire plant, leaves, stems and heads, is eaten. Sow 5 to 6 pounds to the acre in 2-foot rows; 25 to 30 pounds broadcast.

The field grass seeds we list on this page were selected as best for conditions in this section. If you have a problem not covered here, come in and let us help you.



NITRAGIN

ALFALFA (A) Sweet, Bur, Hubam Clovers

Size	Retail
1 bu. each..	\$.50
2½ bu. each..	1.00

CLOVERS (B) Red, Alsike, Crimson, White and Ladino.

1 bu. each..	\$.50
2½ bu. each..	1.00

LESPEDEZA (L)

100 lb. size (Inoculates up to 100 lbs.)ea. \$.50
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PEAS, VETCHES (All Varieties)

100 lb. size (Inoculates up to 100 lbs.)\$.50
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LUPINES (All Varieties)

100 lb. Size (Inoculates up to 100 lbs. seed) ea. \$.50
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GARDEN SIZE—Peas, Beans, Sweet Peas, Lupines, Lima Beans and Edible Soybeans. Enough for 2 lbs. seed — Price 15c each.

SOYBEANS (S)

Size	Retail
2 bu. each.....	\$.30
5 bu. each.....	.50
25 bu. each.....	2.25
30 bu. each.....	2.95

(6-5 bu. cans)

BEANS (D)

Navy, Pinto, Wax, String, Kidney and Great Northern	1 bu. each.....\$.35
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PEANUTS, COW PEAS (E)

2 bu. each.....	\$.30
5 bu. each.....	.50
30 bu.	2.95

(6-5 bu. cans)

ALFALFA AND CLOVER SEEDS

ALFALFA SEED

Ladak Alfalfa. This comparatively new variety gives promise of becoming popular and rightly so for it has developed that Ladak is ideally adapted to dry soils which cannot successfully grow the more common varieties. Ladak Alfalfa will produce one heavy crop on dry soils, after which, in case the moisture is not sufficient to continue its growth, it will survive through the season to come again after winter rains have revived it. Other varieties of alfalfa will almost completely die out but not so with Ladak. It may appear completely dead, but will come again, when fall rains bring moisture. Ladak is likewise strongly resistant to freezing. In many tests Ladak has proved superior to all others for the cold and dry conditions found in the northern Great Plains areas and it has also given good results under irrigation in the Northwest.

Grimm Alfalfa. The hardiest of all alfalfa and will stand the severest winters of our mountain sections. It has a branching root growth that gives the plant a firm hold on the soil and prevents heaving by frequent freezing and thaws, and also adapts it to shallower soils. If your soil has a hard-pan near the surface, or if your farm is in the mountain section, it will pay you to give Grimm the preference. Being short rooted, Grimm will thrive on soils where the water table is close to the surface. Grimm is very leafy and fine stemmed and is preferred by most hay buyers. Sow Grimm 8 pounds per acre after frost danger is over. Fertilize with Soil Sulphur or Superphosphate for bumper crops the first season. We handle only State Sealed and Certified Grimm seed.

Common or Chilean Alfalfa. This is the popular long-rooted variety so universally grown. Best adapted to deep soils. We handle only the hardiest types of Chilean, selecting our seed from growing districts which produce seed of true type. Our mountain grown seed will produce stands of longer duration and prove more profitable to plant.



CLOVERS

RED CLOVER. The standard clover for all purposes. Makes an excellent hay when mixed with Timothy. Succeeds well on most any soil. Inoculate seed before planting and you'll be sure to get a stand.

Alsike Clover. This is a perennial adapted for hay or pasture. A valuable crop for bee pasture. Does well either on poor dry soils or in wet rich soil. Being finer, brighter and not so dusty. Alsike hay is preferred to Red Clover. Inoculate all clovers and be sure to get a stand.

Ladino Clover. Pastures more cattle and hogs than any other clover with the possible exception of Strawberry Clover which is fast coming into importance as a clover pasture crop. Ladino is

perennial, heavy producing and very palatable. It grows 12 to 18 inches tall. Ladino increases milk flow, improves soil, will thrive on shallow moist soils and is the first clover to awaken in the spring and the last plant to quit in the fall. Prepare a fine seed bed and sow the seed at the rate of 6 pounds per acre. Cover lightly with a brush harrow. If you use a sloping tooth harrow, set the teeth back to the limit to avoid covering too deeply. To prevent bloating include grasses such as Rye Grass Orchard Grass or Fescue.

White Blossom Sweet Clover. Sweet clover is one of the most important soil improving crops. Withstands adverse conditions of soil and weather better than alfalfa and red clover. Does not winterkill. Produces more on this land than alfalfa and red clover and is equal to alfalfa and red clover in nutritive value. Sow it on lands too poor, too worn out, too sandy for other crops and bring the land into condition to produce profitable crops. Make the seedbed fine and compact and cover the seed lightly. Plant 20 pounds to the acre from February to March. We offer only scarified, hulled, fancy seed, free of dodder, of high purity and germination.

Crimson Clover. Very productive and greedily eaten by cattle. An annual clover. Remains green longer than Red Clover and is excellent for bee food. Largely used for green manuring. Sown in August, it may be plowed under the following June. Sow 15 lbs. per acre.

SEED GRAINS

BARLEY

Velvon. A new, heavy-yielding, non-lodging strain of bearded barley. Velvon is winter hardy or yields well, spring planted. Because of its upright growing head Velvon does not lodge as do other barleys. Velvon produces heavy, plump, white kernels and its beards are almost entirely awnless. In Talent Trials, planted in the spring of 1942, Velvon yielded 102.5 bushels per acre. Planted as late as May 4, 1943, this barley yielded 83.4 bushels per acre. We offer Blue Tag Certified seed.

RYE

Abruzzi Rye. The fastest growing rye grain for cover crop or late winter or early spring pasture. Produces three times the growth of ordinary rye, barley or oats in cool weather.

OATS

Kanota. Still the favorite red oat because of its early maturity and heavy yielding qualities. Not particularly suited for fall planting. We recommend Black Swedish or Winter Gray Oats for fall sowing.

Winter Gray Oats. Best suited for fall planting. Heaviest yielding oat for hay but matures later than Kanota. Very leafy with slender stalks. We do not recommend Gray Oats be planted with Alfalfa as they are not substantially developed when the first cutting is taken off. Black Swedish or Kanota would be best for the purpose.

WHEAT

White Federation No. 38. (Rust-resistant). Introduced by us in 1941, it proved all that was claimed for it.

Heavy-yielding—1942 Talent Trial yield was 72 bushels per acre. Planted on May 4, 1943, this variety yielded 52 bushels per acre without irrigation. Highly resistant to stem rust and bunt smut. Gaining in popularity each year. Beardless variety. Write for prices on Blue Tag Certified Seed.

Alicel. This is a comparatively new Club variety. Kernels are large, white and heads are heavily filled. Alicel has been tested for three years in the Southern Oregon Trials at Talent, Oregon and found to be truly a heavy yielding variety with a stiff straw which resists lodging. Yields of 60 bushels per acre have been recorded.

Early Baart Wheat. (Rust-resistant 38) Heavy yielding, bearded variety best adapted to heavy soils. Produces plump, heavy kernels. Does not lodge as do other varieties.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

*Carefully selected
for your territory!*

BEANS FOR THE NORTHWEST

The Right Bean Varieties for This Area . . . And
Plant to Give You Bigger Yields, Finer Quality

Dwarf or Bush Beans

Prices: Pkt. 15c; ½ lb. 40c; 1 lb. 75c

Dwarf Tendergreen has "won its spurs" and is today's outstanding variety. Matures in 54 days from planting. Plants large, erect, productive. Pods are round, fleshy, stringless and of the finest flavor. Seeds brown, mottled with light fawn. Include Dwarf Tendergreen in your garden this season.

Improved Stringless Green-Pod. Matures in 48 days. High quality for home and market garden. Splendid as a canning variety or for snap beans. Plant heavily productive. Pods medium green; 5½ inches long, almost 1½ inch wide and equally thick; very fleshy, strictly stringless, fine grained, tender. Seeds coffee brown. Pods similar to Giant Stringless Green Pod but a trifle shorter and thicker.

Pencilpod Black Wax. Plant large and thrifty; heavily productive over long period. Pods handsome, bright yellow; 5½-6 in. long, ¾ in. thick, cylindrical; very fleshy, strictly stringless, brittle, fine grained and tender; quality unexcelled. Seeds black.

Golden Wax. Matures in 48 days. A splendid home garden variety; also much used for canning. Plant small, productive. Pods very attractive; golden yellow; 4½ to 5 inches long; ½ inch wide, thick, oval; fleshy, brittle, stringless. Seeds white, splashed with violet-carmine and purple.

Pole or Running Beans

Prices: Pkt. 15c; ½ lb. 40c; 1 lb. 75c unless otherwise noted.

Oregon Giant. A very desirable snap bean. A good climber and very prolific. Pods long, thick-flat, stringless when young, exceedingly tender, rather broad, meaty, pods splashed purplish blue.

Blue Lake Bean. Matures in 62 days. A splendid snap bean for home garden and early market. Good climber, heavily productive. Pods light green, 5½ inches long, ½ inch wide, almost as thick; nearly stringless, very fleshy, brittle, tender. Seeds white; excellent for baking.

Dwarf or Bush Beans

One pound will plant a row 100 feet long; about 1¼ bushels to the acre. Make the rows 18 inches or 2 feet apart, and drop the beans 4 inches apart in the row. If the soil is warm and loose, plant 2 inches deep; if rather cold and wet, plant only one inch deep.

Beans, especially the yellow-podded varieties, will rot very easily if planted when the soil is wet and the atmosphere is cold. Cultivate often but never when the plants are wet, as this brings on rust. Special prices to market gardeners. Send your list to us for prices.

Pole or Running Beans

One pound will plant 50 hills, 30 pounds per acre. The soil should be warm.

Lay the ground out in hills 4 feet apart each way, and set poles 8 to 10 feet long firmly in the hills before planting the seed. Plant 5 or 6 beans in a hill and cover about 2 inches deep; leave three plants at each pole, and when a few inches high draw a little earth around them as support.

Many gardeners set the poles when planting.

Kentucky Wonder (Old Homestead).

Matures in 65 days. Unexcelled for home garden and for market. Excellent climber, thrifty, heavily productive. Pods medium green; 9 to 10 inches long, nearly round and ½ inch in diameter; slightly stringy, very fleshy, brittle, tender.

Scarlet Runner.

Matures about same as Limas. Good climber. Flowers scarlet decorative. Pods dark green; 6 inches long, flat oval; fleshy; desirable for snaps and green shell beans. Very attractive as porch or arbor cover. Pkt. 15c; ½ lb. 50c; 1 lb. 90c.

London Horticultural (Speckled Cranberry).

Ready for snaps in 65 days; green shell beans in 74 days. Splendid for home and market garden. Good climber, thrifty, heavily productive. Pods green, becoming splashed with carmine at green shell stage; 7 inches long, wide, straight, stringless.

Bountiful. 47 days. Early and heavy yielding. Leading flat podded bean for market or home use. Stringless, but slightly fibrous pods of finest quality.

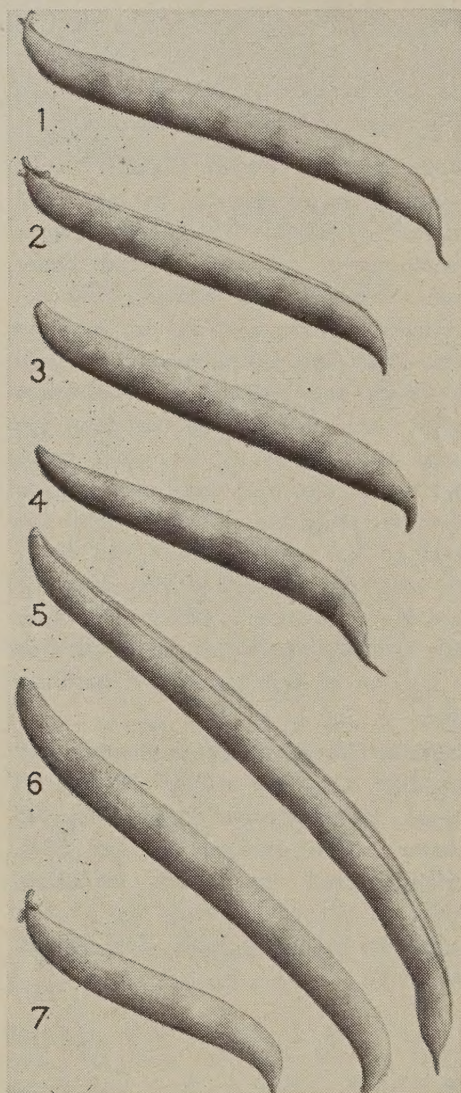
LIMA BEANS

Prices postpaid: Pkt. 15c; ½ lb. 45c; 1 lb. 80c.

King of the Garden Lima. Matures in 88 days. Climber, heavily productive. Pods 6 inches long, 1¼ inches wide, ¾ inch thick, usually with 4 or 5 beans. Seeds large, thick, flat, white. An improved strain of large White Lima.

Burpee's Bush Lima. Matures in 75 days. Plant large, heavily productive. Pods large, 4½ to 5 inches long, 1¼ inches wide, ¾ inch thick; usually contain 4 large, thick beans. Dry beans large, flat, greenish-white.

Cangreen Bush Lima. All America Selection, Honorable Mention 1943. Sixty-eight days to maturity. Cangreen is notable for the green color of fleshy part of the seed in the dry stage. Attractive for canning or for freezing. Very prolific . . . yielding a large crop of pods and seeds.



1. Bountiful. 2. Improved Stringless Green Pod. 3. Tendergreen. 4. Blue Lake. 5. Kentucky Wonder. 6. London Horticultural. 7. Golden Wax.

See index on inside of
back cover for other
seeds, tools, and garden
equipment. Monarch
handles all you need for
gardening.

PRACTICAL ANSWERS TO EVERY-DAY QUESTIONS

This is a Garden Annual that you can keep right on using long after you have bought and planted your seed!

It's packed with practical, down-to-earth facts that every gardener needs to know. Even old-timers will find information that is mighty helpful.

You'll find all of this valuable information listed under the "How? When? Where? Why?" headings all through the HOME GARDENING GUIDE. Read it carefully, keep it handy and use it to advantage all through the year.

Planning before planting

Don't expect your garden to grow itself. Plan the crops you want and the amount of each. List them and study the planting and maturity time. Determine the amount of space you will need for the early crops that need cool weather and the time that space may again be used for hot summer crops.

Check your soil. Do you need fertilizer, humus, inoculants, seed disinfectants? Are your tools in good condition? Check back over your experiences of last year. Was there something lacking in the kinds of crops, supplies or tools? Plan now to avoid repeating any of these old mistakes and place your order for needed items early.

If you still have questions unanswered after reading this book, come in and let's talk them over. Take advantage of our wealth of experience . . . It's yours for the asking.

How Much to Plant

Figure exactly the number of feet of row to plant. Consult the chart on page 18.

Study the chart on page 18. This will tell you how far apart rows should be, how long each crop takes to mature, and how much space you will need to provide the vegetables your family likes. After you have taken into consideration the crops you want to grow, make a rough sketch showing the location of each crop, with catch crops, intercrops, succession crops.

Decide how many times during the harvest season you want to eat a certain crop, how much of that crop you ordinarily serve to your family, and plant accordingly. Thus, if you like beans, and if you want to serve them twice a week, 1 pound at a serving, note that a 50 foot row will produce about 20 pounds. Since beans produce freely for about three weeks, a 20 foot row should give you all the snap beans your family cares to eat during that time. Why tend 50 feet of row when 20 will do?

Succession Seeding

DON'T work more land than you need to. Conserve your energy by intercrop-

ping, catch cropping and succession cropping. In intercropping, short season crops are grown between slower growing plants (i.e., plant early lettuce between rows of tomato plants that won't need the space until after the lettuce is eaten). In catch cropping, plant an early crop **before** the main crop is planted. In succession cropping the main crop comes first (i.e., snap beans to be followed by late turnips). In this way you make better use of space, cut down the number of rows to tend, and make better use of water and fertilizers.

In the smaller garden, concentrate on vegetables that lose quality most rapidly when shipped any distance—delicately flavored green beans, summer squash, early cabbage and leaf lettuce. Unless you have plenty of room, better leave late cabbage, dry onions, winter squash and potatoes to commercial gardeners.

Before You Dig

Before digging or plowing the garden, apply 2½ to 3 lbs. of balanced fertilizer over every 100 sq. ft. of garden. Divide fertilizer into two lots, sowing one with the wind and the other across the wind. Or, better yet, use a fertilizer spreader.

Next, make a mud pie test. Pick up a handful of soil and pat it lightly into a mud pie or cake. If this can be crumbled into loose soil easily, the soil is all right to dig. If it hangs together, it is too wet: don't dig.

CANTALOUPE,
Rocky Ford

CORN, Golden
Cross Bantam

Hearts of Gold

CARROTS,
Imperator

CUCUMBER,
Long Green

LETTUCE, Oak Leaf

COS LETTUCE, White Paris 9

BEETS

Special prices to market gardeners. Send your list to us for prices.

Early Blood Turnip. A medium early variety for home and market garden use. Matures in 65 to 70 days from seed. Tops medium, but somewhat coarse. Roots top-shaped; dark red. Flesh bright red with zones of lighter shade. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.**

Detroit Dark Red. Matures in 52 to 55 days. The standard of excellence in table beets for home and market garden, for shipping, and for canning. Tops uniform, small, slender, erect. Roots globe-shaped; symmetrical, with small collar and small tap-root; very dark, blood-red. Interior very uniform in color, the zones so inconspicuous that the flesh seems to be one solid ball of deep blood-red meat; remains tender and of highest quality until roots are full grown. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.**

Crosby's Egyptian. Widely grown for early beets. Flattened globe shaped roots with small tap root. Excellent quality, tender and sweet. 60 days. **Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.**

Early Wonder. Early variety. Roots are semi-globular, tender, blood-red. About 58 days. **Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.**

Swiss Chard (Sea Kale). Large Ribbed White. The leaves are broad, somewhat waved, but smooth, and of a medium light yellowish-green. The stalks are broad and flattened, but tender and succulent. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.**

Rhubarb Chard. A new Swiss Chard that looks like rhubarb. The leaf stalks are bright, translucent, crimson; the rich color extends out through the veins into the dark green heavily crumpled leaves. Easily grown; thrives everywhere. You will enjoy the different, tasty, delicious flavor of Rhubarb Chard. Very decorative in the flower garden. **Pkt. 15c.**

MANGEL-WURZELS

Giant Half Sugar Mangel. Roots long and ovoid, grayish-white with light rose-colored shoulder; flesh white, rich in sugar. An immense yielder. **Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 65c.**

Mammoth Long Red. Superior to strains offered previously. Roots large, long spindle-shape, straight, and thick; grows 1/3 to 1/2 out of ground; light red; flesh white tinged rose. Heavy yielding. **Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 65c.**

CABBAGE

Finest Early Sorts

Copenhagen Market. Matures in 66 days. Distinctly and uniformly early. Splendid for early market and shipment; proving valuable as early kraut variety. Plant small, compact, allowing very close planting; stem short; heads uniformly round; firm; become 6 to 7 inches in diameter; weight 3½ to 4 pounds. Interior clear white and of excellent quality. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.**

Early Jersey Wakefield. Matures in 62 days. Extremely early variety very valuable for home and market garden as well as for shipment. Plants very small and compact, allowing close planting; stem is short. Heads firm and conical, usually 7 inches long, 5 inches thick near base; weight 2 to 2¼ pounds. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.**

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. Matures in 71 days. Excellent for home and market garden. Plants small and compact; stem short. Heads almost ball-shaped; commonly 7 to 8 inches in diameter, 6 inches deep and weigh 4½ to 5 pounds; firm and of high quality. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 70c.**



Golden Acre Cabbage

Golden Acre Cabbage. Matures in 60 to 64 days. The earliest round headed cabbage; especially valuable for early market and shipping. Plants very small and compact; stem short; heads uniformly round; firm, commonly 6 inches in diameter and weigh 3 pounds. This is similar to Copenhagen Market but is several days earlier, and the heads are smaller. It is as early as Early Jersey Wakefield. Because of the absence of large surplus outleaves, Golden Acre can be planted closer in the row and the rows nearer, meaning more heads per acre. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.**

Late Sorts

Danish Ballhead or Hollander (short stemmed strain). Matures in 90 100 days. The best late cabbage. Plants are medium sized with short stem. Heads large; flattened globe-shape, become 8 to 9 inches across, 6 to 7 inches deep, and weigh 7 to 9 pounds. Very firm and solid, of excellent quality, and keep perfectly in storage until late spring. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.**

Giant Late Flat Dutch. Matures in 105 days. The best very large, late cabbage; popular for home and market garden and for fall shipment; a good keeper. Heads very large and flat, but deep; become 12 to 14 inches across, 7 inches deep; and weigh 12 to 14 pounds or more; firm and of good quality. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.**

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Dwarf Improved. A carefully grown strain; very hardy and giving compact, round sprouts of large size and good quality. **Pkt. 15c.**

BROCCOLI

Culture. Plant in open ground in May and June, transplanting later when plants are of sufficient strength and size to place in field. Culture same as for Cabbage or Cauliflower.

St. Valentines. Fine quality immense header, ready for market early. Heads remain in good condition longer than most varieties. **Pkt. 15c.**

Italian or Sprouting. The standard variety of sprouting broccoli. Grown for home garden, for market and recently in large quantities for freezing. Plants very large and vigorous, reaching 2½ to 3 ft. under good conditions with central head 5 to 6 in. in diameter. **Pkt. 10c.**

CARROTS

Culture. Carrot seed can be sown early and late in Western Washington, as soon as the ground can be worked in February, carrots may be sown. They like a well cultivated and loamy soil. Use fertilizer liberally. Sow in rows (table varieties) 16 to 18 inches apart, and for field culture sow in drills 18 to 24 inches apart. Cover one-half to an inch deep and firm soil well over seed.

Tendersweet or Improved Imperator. This carrot grows to a length of 6 to 7 in. with a shoulder diameter of 1/4 to 1½ inches and is a deep orange color. It has smooth crown, does not have undesirable side shoots; has a fine texture and is very sweet. In all respects it is very attractive for shipping. An ideal bunching carrot. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.05.**

Danver's Half Long. The roots are a rich dark orange color and by reason of its symmetrical shape, which is long and pointed, makes an excellent bunching variety. It has proved over a period of years to be the most popular carrot. **Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.05.**

Red Cored Chantenay. A very fine red cored carrot with uniformity and appealing color. Smooth symmetrical shape combined with just the right size make it a good market or home garden carrot. Roots 5½-6 in. long, 2¼ in. thick at shoulder, tapered, stumprooted. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.05.**

Nantes Coreless Carrot. Matures in 68 days. One of the best for home garden and early market. Tops small. Roots bright orange; 6 to 7 inches long, 1¼ inches thick; cylindrical; stumprooted. Flesh bright orange, of highest quality; core inconspicuous. Undoubtedly one of the best carrots grown. Not a tapering variety. Fine for bunching. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.20.**

CAULIFLOWER

Early Snowball. This is the most popular for home garden and market. Produces a good crop and a sure header. **Pkt. 15c.**

Poor Soil

DON'T plant in water-logged or poorly-drained soil. If your garden doesn't drain readily, find another plot or provide tile drainage. No soil will grow good root crops that dries out hard and compact. If the cost of conditioning such soil is too high, as in plots to be used only one year, omit carrots, beets, etc., and concentrate on leafy vegetables and those that produce above ground, such as tomatoes, peppers, etc. You can re-make such soil by adding well-rotted organic matter. This may be old manure, spent mushroom manure, peat moss, rotted compost, etc. If ashes have weathered for at least a year, they will help break up clay also. So will an application of lime or gypsun. Light sands can also be improved by adding liberal amounts of organic matter.

Extra Feeding

DON'T DEPEND on organic matter only for **feeding** your vegetables. While it has some fertility value, it won't provide enough. Remember that vegetables growing in a garden are in an artificial environment. You don't want **natural** growth; you want crops to mature as soon as possible, and this means **extra** feeding with suitable fertilizers. Properly used, chemical fertilizers furnish plant food at lowest cost in most readily available form. Make provisions for extra feedings through the summer.

Correcting Acid or Alkaline Soils

Acid soil conditions may be corrected by

the use of lime, preferably as ground limestone, which has a longer effect. However, do not apply lime unless it is really needed. A good check on the need for lime is the way your beets grow. Usually a soil that will grow good beets contains enough lime. If you have trouble with beets, and clovers do not grow well in your vicinity, it will pay you to have your soil tested. (We have soil test kits that will show you the right amount of lime to apply.)

Alkaline soil conditions may cause bleaching and stunting of plants. This can be remedied by using soil sulphur or gypsum. Here, again, caution should be used to find out, by soil tests, the right amount to use for your particular soil and crops.

Most garden plants do best in a soil that is neither strongly alkaline or acid but nearly neutral. A soil test of pH 6.0 to 7.0 is ideal, for most crops.

Spading the Garden

The average home garden can be dug easily in five or six days, if done in stages. Usually a hand-dug garden is in better condition than one that has been plowed. Start by digging a trench the depth and width of a spade. Wheel the dirt from this trench around to the other side of the garden, where you plan to finish digging. Throw the dirt from succeeding rows into the trench made by the previous spade cut. The last cut is then filled with the earth wheeled from the first.

Spading vs. Plowing

Many a garden plot has been ruined by a heavy tractor that worked it too wet.

Be sure your soil passes the mud pie test before you allow a plowman to touch it. Too often, regular farm equipment is too heavy for working garden soils. DON'T work your soil too much. Remember that after you finish digging or plowing your soil has been fluffed up and loosened, so plant roots can grow through it easily. Every time you go over it you are packing it down, making it less suitable for growing plants. Most inexperienced gardeners overdo surface preparation by trying to work the surface into a fine dust. Clods should be broken up, stones raked off and trash removed, in sensible limits. If the soil was dug at the right mud pie point, most lumps should break up without too much additional cultivation.

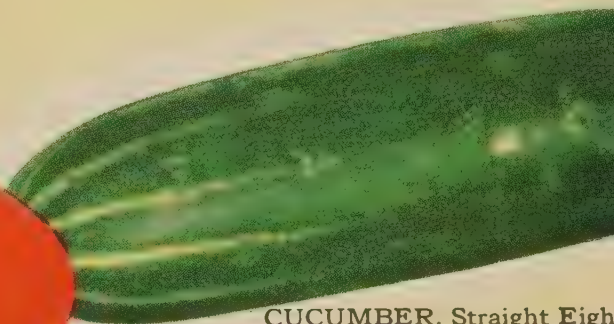
Use a cord or garden line stretched across the garden in laying out rows. Crooked rows increase the work needed. Also, they waste space. Open furrows for sowing seed by running the end of a hoe handle along a taut cord. For most seeds this should not be more than 1/2" deep; 1" deep for peas, beans, corn, etc. Fine seeds should not be covered more than 1/4" in the furrow. If your soil cakes or crusts badly, use clean sand, or a mixture of 50-50 sand and leaf mold, or peat moss, to cover the seed. This loose mixture does not cake and allows the tender seedlings to break through readily. Where it is important to catch light rainfall, corn, peas, beans, etc. can be sown at the bottom of a 3" to 4" furrow, but should not be covered with more than 1" of soil.



BROCCOLI, Italian
Green Sprouting



PEPPER, Pimento



CUCUMBER, Straight Eight



SQUASH,
Table Queen



KOHLRABI,
Early White Vienna

BEANS, Burpee's
Stringless Green Pod



BEANS LIMA,
Burpee's Improved Bush

SWEET CORN

Tendermost (Hybrid). Matures in 80 days. Of all the hybrids developed, this is the most tender. You'll love its giant-size kernels with their sugary-sweet corn goodness, and delightfully tender hull. Ears average about nine inches in length, with 14 to 16 rows of amazingly regular kernels. Tendermost stays sweet and tender on the stalk for nearly two weeks at a time. It's easy growing, high-yielding . . . and the best yet for quality eating, canning and freezing. **Pkt. 15c; ½ lb. 50c; lb. 90c.**

Alphagold Bantam (Hybrid). Matures in 60 days. If you want to lead your neighborhood with the best quality early sweet corn, plant Alphagold Bantam. The rapid growth of this extra early yellow hybrid will amaze you. Yields well, ears are about 7 inches long and tips are well filled. Resistant to ear worms. **Pkt. 15c; ½ lb. 50c; lb. 90c.**

Golden Cross Bantam (Hybrid). Matures in 90 days. Still a favorite. The original hybrid variety. Twelve rows to the ear. Stalks sturdy and productive. Better adapted for growing under varied conditions. **Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 40c; lb. 70c.**

Golden Bantam. Matures in 78 days. This is the old open-pollinated variety. Many still prefer it to the Hybrid varieties, but its yield is much less per acre and worms are a problem which is not the case with Hybrid varieties. **Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; lb. 50c.**

Hybrid Golden Hummer. Matures in 65 to 70 days. Be among the first to have yellow sweet corn by planting Hybrid Golden Hummer. It has large, attractive ears about 8 in. long with 12 even rows of tender sweet kernels. It has high yield and uniform growth. Very similar to Tendergold in growing and eating characteristics . . . but much earlier. Try some.

ENDIVE

Large Green Curled. Plants 16 to 18 in. in diameter. Fine fall variety. White, tender, fleshy. 95 days. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.**

CUCUMBERS

Long Green Improved. Black spined, good pickling. Grows 10 to 15 in. long. 70 days. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.05.**

Early White Spine. Matures in 60 days. The most popular white spined cucumber for the home garden; extensively grown for shipping. Fruits medium dark green; remain in good condition remarkably long; 7 inches long; 2½ inches thick; slightly tapered; blunt. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c.**

Chicago Pickling. Most widely used of pickling varieties. Uniform and attractive; also good for slicing. Fruits medium green, square ended; very prolific. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c.**

Lemon Cucumber. Matures in 65 days. Fine for preserves. Yellow in color, fruits round. Fine for salads. Every garden should contain a few hills of Lemon Cucumber. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c.**

Straight-8. This outstanding new variety produces symmetrical, cylindrical fruits about 8 inches long and 1½ inches in diameter. The fruits are well rounded at the ends and when in condition for use are deep green and free from objectionable striping or tipping. Ideal for shipping or for home or market garden. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.20.**

CELERY

Utah. A very desirable green type early maturing celery. Becoming very popular. **Pkt. 15c.**

KALE

1000 Headed or Cow Kale. Frequently attains a growth of 6 to 8 feet and produces many of the smooth leaves. Largely used for feeding stock and poultry. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.05.**

Dwarf Curled Scotch. Long plume-like leaves with edges finely cut. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.**

LETTUCE

Great Lakes. All America Winner in 1943. Iceberg type of lettuce. Similar to Imperial No. 847. It stands heat and sun extremely well and is slow in throwing its seed head. It is also resistant to tip burn. Outstanding for home gardeners and used extensively by truck gardeners operating for the market. **Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.15.**

Imperial No. 847. Best suited for summer crops. A very popular variety among market gardeners. Good shipper. Resistant to brown blight. Crisp heading plants of medium size. Leaves smooth, thick, medium light green. Heads round, well folded, firm with low seed stalk. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.**

New York No. 515. Similar in habit and head formation to New York No. 12, but color is brighter green and the head somewhat better formed and smoother. Sure-heading and resists tip-burn in warm weather as well as any firm heading lettuce. At present used principally for summer lettuce on land not infected with brown blight, but with distinct promise in all sections of the country for spring head lettuce. Not well adapted to fall harvest due to tendency to bolt under unfavorable conditions. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.**



GRAND RAPIDS LETTUCE

Paris Cos. Medium large self-folding dark green loaf shaped heads. Greenish white, well blanched interior. 66 days. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.**

Oak Leaf. The most popular leaf lettuce for home gardens. Rich, dark green leaves, tender and delicious. Outstanding resistance to hot weather. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 55c.**

Grand Rapids. One of the most popular loose leaved varieties. Excellent for early planting outside, and for greenhouse forcing. Plants erect and compact; leaves light green, broad, wavy, curly and heavily fringed at the edges. Handsome sort; very tender and sweet when grown under glass. Early maturing. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.**

Imperial No. 152. This variety is an improved Los Angeles type. Best suited for Fall and late Summer planting. Very sure heading and can be grown under a wide range of conditions. Resistant to brown blight. Very firm, round exposed heads. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.**

KOHLRABI

Early White Vienna. Very early; bulb white; best table variety. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.**

MUSKMELON

Bender's Surprise. A very delicious muskmelon. Earlier than Hales Best and Hearts of Gold. Delicious salmon-fleshed melon, very popular. Fruits are medium to large; oval; distinctly ribbed and covered with slight patches of netting; skin light yellow when ripe. You'll like Bender's Surprise as a home-garden or market melon. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.05.**

Hales Best. An outstanding early shipping cantaloupe. Planted extensively in all melon growing sections, for early shipping. Fruits oval; inconspicuous ribbing with heavy netting. Flesh extremely thick, salmon-orange, sweet and of fine quality. An excellent keeper and a good shipper. Seed cavity very small. Earlier than Superfecto, matures in 85 to 90 days. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.05.**

Hearts of Gold. Still a dominating favorite. Quality extremely fine. Well netted except a narrow stripe between shallow ribs. Holds its color well. Very firm and a good shipper. Deep golden flesh is of the finest quality. Sweet, spicy and distinctly flavored. Hearts of Gold, because of its outstanding flavor will always remain a favorite. No garden is complete without it. Matures in 92 days. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.05.**

Rockyford. Everyone knows this melon. It is one of the old standbys. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.05.**

BUY THE BEST SEED—IT'S THE CHEAPEST IN THE LONG RUN

WATERMELONS

Striped Klondike. Right for the present this variety is the most popular watermelon in the Southern Oregon district, both for home market and shipping. The flavor is fine, texture unexcelled, a good shipper and very attractive with its mottled skin. Thin rind with small brown seeds. Matures about the same time as Brown Seeded Klondike; in about 85 days. We suggest that you plant this variety for main crop. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c.**

Monarch Brown Seeded Klondike. (Early maturing strain.) Flesh deep red, very sweet, flavor of the best, rind thin, dark green and tough enough to allow shipping to nearby market. Stem end square, center full, tapering slightly to the blossom end. A favorite on the Pacific Coast. One of the best flavored melons we have ever offered. Usually weighs about 25 pounds. We offer the earliest maturing strain. You can buy cheaper seed, but never better. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90. Postpaid.**

Klondike R7 (Wilt resistant). Developed by Dr. D. R. Porter of the University of California. Resistant to fusarium wilt. Quite similar to Brown Seeded Klondike Strain, but when young the melons show a distinct bloom and at maturity they are smoother and show less furrowing. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30; ¼ lb. 90c.**

OKRA

Perkins Long-Pod Spineless. Highly productive; pods rich green, straight, moderately ridged and of high quality. Similar to Perkin's Greenpod but spineless. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c.**

CASABAS

Golden Beauty. Fruits are nearly globular, of bright golden yellow color. Flesh is white, very thick and juicy. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.**

Persian (Small Variety). Matures in 115 days. Requires long season to attain perfection; widely grown for market. Fruits globular, skin very green; netted. Flesh thick; bright orange; of distinct flavor when melons are fully ripe. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.**

MUSTARD

Southern Giant Curled. This is a giant curled leaf of fine quality. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c.**

ONIONS

California Early Red Globe. Very early. Color quite red, bright outer covering. Very attractive, good keeper, mild and productive. One of the leading varieties on the California market. Globe shaped. **Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.10.**

Sweet Spanish (Utah Strain). This strain of Sweet Spanish has been bred up to keeping quality perfection. Originally

the Spanish strain of this type did not have the keeping quality, hence seed breeders set to work to include the necessary keeping propensities. Such will be found in our Sweet Spanish. This is a very sweet and early onion. Most of you know it for its extreme high characteristics. Early, mild, excellent keeper, heavy yielder. Increasingly popular with the market and home gardener. Large, yellow, globular, with the market and home gardener. Large, yellow, globular, flesh white, very sweet and of pleasing flavor. Desirable for shipping. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 90c.**



SWEET SPANISH ONION

Yellow Globe Danvers. One of the most extensively used main crop yellow onions for the home garden. Here's what our grower says about our seed: "Our selection and breeding have developed a strain which has the early ripening habit and small neck of the original Danvers and yet is more globular and prolific than the parent type. The bulbs are medium to large sized, uniformly globe shaped and white fleshed, with a crispness and an excellent mild flavor. Highly recommended." Could you ask for more in an onion? **Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.**

Crystal White Wax. A most attractive onion. An offspring of White Bermuda. Pure white in color, being waxy in appearance. Largely grown for the market but highly recommended to the home gardener. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 90c.**

ONION PLANTS

We can supply Crystal Wax or Sweet Spanish Onion plants after March 15th. Will make either young green onions or can be left to mature for dry onions.

PEAS

Tall Telephone or Alderman. Mid-season sort. Vines 4 to 4½ feet tall. Heavily loaded with very large, well formed pods, often 5 to 5½ inches long. Light yellowish-green and normally contain 8 to 10 very delicious, large peas. **Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; lb. 50c.**



ALDERMAN PEAS

Early Alaska (Wilt Resistant). An extremely early variety and the most widely grown pea for canning purposes. Also used by market gardeners where earliness is first consideration. Vines 33 inches tall, slender and light green in color. Very uniform at time of maturity. Pods borne singly, very plump, blunt end. Seeds small, round, medium green with bluish cast. This strain has now replaced the original type of Alaska as it has all the good qualities of the parent stock and in addition is fully resistant to Fusarium wilt. **Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c.**

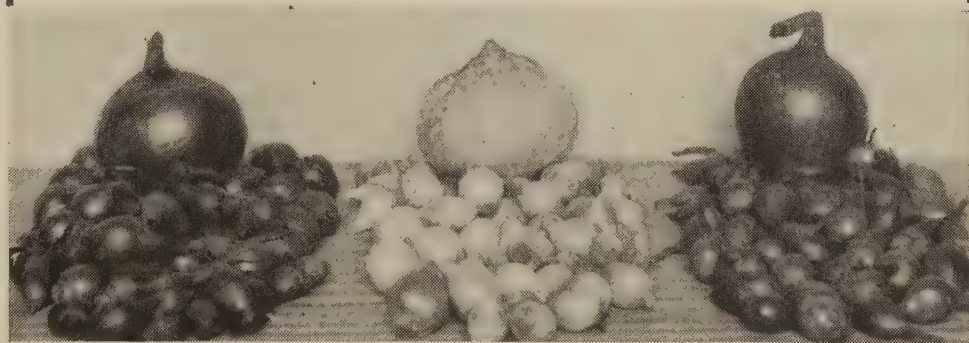
Morse's Progress No. 9 (Wilt Resistant). Early and a selection of Laxton's Progress developed by Ferry-Morse and considered an improvement over the original strain. Vines very similar to Laxton's Progress but a trifle larger and more thrifty. Pods are slightly larger in both length and width and darker green. We recommend this variety where a large podded, early dwarf variety is wanted. Definitely resistant to Fusarium Wilt. **Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; lb. 50c.**

Morse's Market (Wilt Resistant). A mid-season variety. A new variety of fine quality. Slightly earlier than most mid-season varieties. Outstanding because of its ability to produce heavy and consistent crops of fine clean large pods. Fully resistant to Fusarium Wilt and has some resistance to Mosaic. Resistant to some extent from aphid attack. Vines three feet tall, sturdy and vigorous. Pods very large, frequently 5½ inches long, pointed, slightly curved, medium dark green and usually contain 9 to 11 peas of excellent quality. **Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; lb. 50c.**

ONION SETS

For the earliest green onions use onion sets, planting them about 2 inches apart in the row. Dry onions can be grown from sets, but it will

be found much less expensive if grown from seed. We can furnish Yellow Danvers sets as early in the season as you want them.



MONARCH CARRIES EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN

Vegetable Seed Culture

There's no end to the science of vegetable gardening—nor to the books that have been written about this fascinating subject. But if you haven't the time to read all the books, then try the brief paragraphs that follow. Here are the fundamental facts—the things every vegetable gardener should know—AND DO!

ASPARAGUS

Soak seed 24 hrs. before planting. Sow in loose, rich, moist soil after weather warms up. Thin to stand 6" apart. In early spring, set in permanent position, 24" apart, in rows 20" apart. Set in hole so that crown is 8" below surface, but only cover tips with 3" of soil. As plants grow, fill in until level. Don't cut first year after setting.

SNAP BEANS

Don't plant until the weather is warm and settled.

Sow beans in bottom of 3" to 4" furrow, 24" between rows, but do not fill in with more than 1½" of soil over seeds. Thin to stand 4" to 6" apart in row. Bean seedlings are likely to be slowed up pushing through heavy soil. In such soils, cover seeds with mixture of half sand and half soil, or sand and peat or any other loose, light material that will allow seedlings to break through easily.

Make successive sowings every 2-3 weeks. Don't cultivate beans when wet; this may spread disease.

BUSH LIMA BEANS

Plant two weeks later than bush snap beans, when soil is warm. Space rows 24" apart; otherwise follow instructions for snap beans.

POLE BEANS and POLE LIMAS

Both these should be planted two weeks after bush beans. Rough poles set 3 feet apart should be used. Anchor well, as heavy beanvines blow over easily. Sometimes three poles set to form a tepee are used and several seeds planted around each tepee.

SPECIAL NOTE ON ALL BEANS.

—Two scientific facts about beans will help produce better crops. First, being legumes, they should be inoculated with special legume culture listed in supply section. This enables plants to manufacture their own nitrogen from the air. Second, bud drop of the tiny flowers (even before they can be easily seen) cuts the early set of pods. By spraying with a fruit setting spray these buds are held on and the early crop increased by as much as 100 per cent.

BEETS

Each "seed" is a fruit with several true seeds. No matter how thinly beets are sown, they will need thinning. Plant as soon as ground can be worked in spring, thin gradually (use thinnings as greens) until roots stand 3" apart. Make three sowings, one early, one three weeks later and one 60 days before fall.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Grow like late cabbage, but don't use

until after heads have matured.

CARROTS

Pick carrots when they are the size of your little finger for sweetest flavor. They can also be left to grow to maturity for storage. When harvesting always remove alternate carrots to give space to the remaining ones.

EARLY CABBAGE — COLLARDS

Start plants inside. Set out 12" x 24" as soon as weather is settled. Dusting with D.D.T. is safe if outer leaves are discarded, since plant grows from the inside out.

LATE CABBAGE

Direct-seed four months before crop is wanted. Or start plants indoors 30 days before needed, transplanting outdoors 90 days before frost. Don't water freely when heads are nearly filled, as this promotes splitting; irrigate only enough to keep plants growing well.

CELERY

Start in hotbed 60 days before needed. In setting outdoors, don't get soil in or over crown. Set 7" to 12" apart. Soil must be rich, moist and loose. As soon as plants have grown to 14" to 15" tall, set 12" boards on both sides of row and hold in place with earth. Or 4" drain tile can be used to blanch individual stalks. Celery must have warm, settled weather: if chilled, plants are likely to go to seed.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Must never be grown as a spring crop since it will only go to seed. Plant after June 15, as days are getting shorter, then it will head. An excellent succession crop to follow early peas,

SQUASH, Early Prolific Straightneck

CABBAGE, Golden Acre

CABBAGE, Copenhagen Market

SQUASH, Zucchini

ONIONS, Green Bunching

SWEET CORN

For the home gardener, the simplest way to plant sweet corn is in rows or drills, not in hills. Space the rows 36" apart, and plant a seed about every 3". Thin stalks to stand 9" to 12" apart in row. The drill should be 3" to 4" deep, but don't cover seed with more than 1" of soil. The drill or furrow can be filled in as the plants grow to anchor them against the wind.

Removing suckers has been standard practice with practically all growers. Now, experiments prove that removing suckers merely takes away extra food-producing leaves and so hurts rather than helps growth. Also, suckering often disturbs roots enough to injure plant. Always plant corn in several short rows side by side rather than one long row. Corn is pollinated by wind and rows side-by-side mean that all the stalks can be reached by the pollen. Many home gardeners, on reading newspaper accounts of corn de-tasseling, assume that this is necessary to set ears. On the contrary, removing tassels may cut the crop seriously. Detasseling is **only** done where hybrid corn is raised for seed purposes. The more pollen that flies, the better the set of kernels. So **don't** detassel sweet corn in the home garden. If weeds are under control, stop cultivating. If weeds are bad late in the season, work the soil as shallow as possible to avoid injuring surface feeder roots.

CUCUMBERS

Sandy soils with plenty of compost are

best. Roots have difficulty on heavy soils. Plant 8 to 10 seeds in a "hill". When vine is 6" long, thin to three strongest plants. Keep fruits picked to promote continuous fruiting. If compost isn't available, feed with commercial fertilizers. Use plenty of moisture: cucumbers are 90 per cent water.

EGGPLANT

Start seed indoors 8 weeks before plants are needed. Set out after weather is warm and settled. Feed and water liberally as Eggplant needs to be kept growing rapidly to produce well. D.D.T. will control pests that until now made this a tricky crop to grow.

ENDIVE

Strictly a cool-weather crop: gets bitter at temperatures much above 80 degrees. Plant very early and again in mid-July. Use last planting as late fall salad crop, and store surplus in cold frame or cellar by digging each plant with ball of soil. Space 12" apart in rows 18" apart. Feed liberally for bigger, crisper heads.

KALE

Grow like Brussels Sprouts.

KOHLRABI

Wants rich soil. Plant early in spring 6" apart in row. Must be used when young: woody when old. Make second planting three weeks later, and again after mid-July.

MUSKMELON

Plant 8 to 10 seeds to a hill after weather is warm. If grown in cool weather or

where nights are cold, will not bear well and melons will have poor flavor. Melons love plenty of compost or well-rotted manure. When vines begin to run, thin three plants to a hill. In damp soil mulch with clean straw or raise each fruit on a shingle to keep from rotting.

OKRA

Plant on rich soil when weather is hot and settled, spaced 36" x 15". Pods mature rapidly and must be picked or they will be inedible.

ONIONS

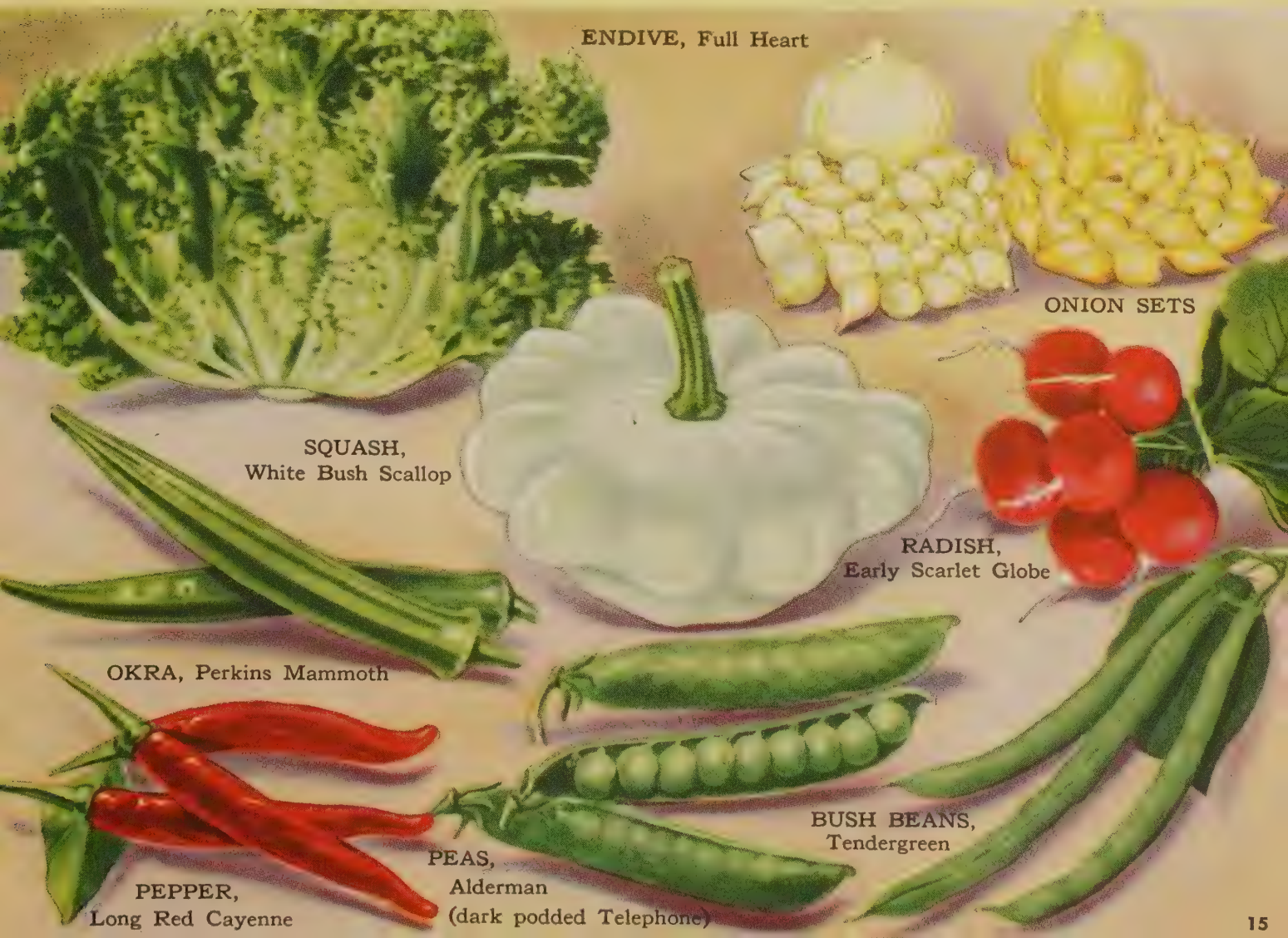
Sets produce sooner than seeds. Set 1" apart and pull every other set for use as green onions. Again pull every other onion, leaving balance of sets to mature as dry onions.

From seed, onions have better flavor. Green onions can be grown in about 60 days from seed. Use thinnings for green onions, leaving 4" apart for globe types and 6" for the big Spanish types to mature for dry onions. Latter can also be started indoors for largest bulbs and can be set out 6" apart after frost danger has passed. All onions need liberal feeding and watering.

PARSLEY

Seed germinates slowly; soak over night. Sow early as seed germinates poorly in hot weather. Space plants 6" apart. Plain parsley has best true parsley flavor: curly sorts better for garnishing. If leaves are cut off when plant is 3" tall, curly sorts will have better curl.

(Continued on Page 17)



ENDIVE, Full Heart

SQUASH,
White Bush Scallop

OKRA, Perkins Mammoth

PEPPER,
Long Red CayennePEAS,
Alderman
(dark podded Telephone)BUSH BEANS,
TendergreenRADISH,
Early Scarlet Globe

ONION SETS

Little Marvel. An outstanding dwarf. Fine quality, large yield. Single and double, dark green, 3 in. pods. Blunt, plump, well filled . . . 7 to 8 medium size, light green tender peas. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c, 1 lb. 50c.**

PEPPERS

California Sweet Wonder. Matures in 72 days; large green fruits available practically as early as Ruby King. This is the standard of excellence in sweet peppers; much used, particularly by market gardeners and shippers. Plant thrifty, upright, heavily productive over a long season. Fruit handsome, very large, very smooth and regular, commonly 4½ ins. long and 3½ to 4 ins. through; deep green, becoming bright crimson; flesh extremely thick and firm, sweet throughout and of distinct flavor. **Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.50.**

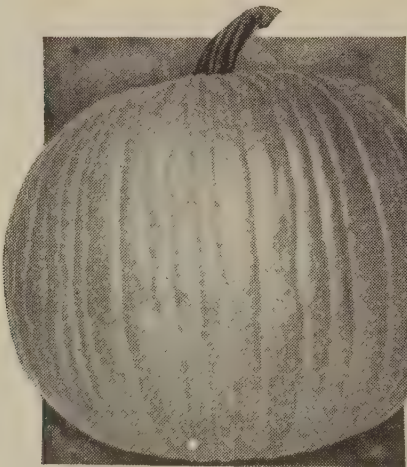
Long Red Cayenne. Matures in 70 days. A leading sort for use in pickling and for drying. Very pungent, fruits 5 inches long, ½ inch thick, tapered. **Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.30.**

Pimento or Perfection. Best of the medium size sweet peppers. Excellent for stuffing. Smooth, heart shaped, about 3 in. long. 125 days. **Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.30.**

PUMPKINS

CULTURE. Enormous pumpkins may be grown on the fertile soils of Southern Oregon and Northern California. Plant the seed in the open ground when it is well warmed and after danger from frost is past. Plant in hills about 8 feet apart; 3 to 4 pounds of seed will plant an acre and 8 ounces will plant 100 hills. Do not plant near squashes, as they are likely to mix.

Connecticut Field. The standard field pumpkin, grown for pies, canning and stock feed. Fruits very large, commonly 10 inches long, 12 inches in diameter and weigh 20 lbs., sometimes much larger; skin smooth, deep orange-yellow; shell thin, hard; flesh thick, coarse, sweet and deep yellow. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.**



CONNECTICUT FIELD PUMPKIN

New England or Sweet Sugar. A handsome and productive small pumpkin; skin orange, flesh yellow, fine grained, very sweet. This is the famous New England Pie Pumpkin. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.**

PARSNIPS

Long Smooth or Hollow Crown. A standard table sort; the best and most productive for field culture. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.**

RADISHES

Crimson Giant. Matures in 29 days. Superior home and market garden sort. Tops medium small. Roots spherical to slightly top-shaped; deep crimson; the largest of the early turnip rooted radishes; commonly attain diameter of 1½ excelled quality. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.**

Early Scarlet Globe. Matures in 23 days. Very early sort, superior and equally valuable for out-of-door culture and for forcing. Tops small, ideal for bunching. Roots slightly elongated globe shape; 1¼ inches long when ideal for use; with slender well defined tap root; uniform rich bright scarlet; flesh white, crisp and of splendid quality. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.**

Early Scarlet Turnip (White Tipped). Matures in 25 days. Handsome, popular variety of outstanding quality; much used in home and market gardens. Tops small, roots deep turnip shape, almost globular, with slender tap root; bright scarlet with well defined white area about the tip; remain crisp and of splendid quality until 1¼ inches in diameter or greater. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.**

Long White Icicle. Matures in 27 days. Decidedly the best early white variety and considered by many the standard of excellence in radish. Particularly popular in home and market gardens. Tops small, roots long, tapered; very white; brittle as ice; of splendid quality until 5 to 6 inches long; mild and of splendid flavor. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.**

French Breakfast. Roots thicker toward bottom, 1½ in. long by ½ or ¾ in. thick. Dull scarlet, white tipped, 25 days. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.**

RUTABAGAS

American Purple Top. One of the best and most popular varieties, with yellow flesh. Good for stock feeding. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c.**

SPINACH

Bloomsdale Savoy. Matures in 40 days. The standard very early sort for home and market garden. Plants upright and compact, attain height of 10 to 12 inches and spread 12 to 15 inches. Leaves large; blistered and crumpled; rich deep, glossy green; of splendid quality. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c.**

Giant Thick Leaved. Matures in 43 days. Decidedly the best of the round seeded thick leaved sorts. Because of the enormous yield, long standing character, and the deep green color and smooth character of the leaves, this is highly recommended for canning as well as for home and market garden. Leaves very large, thick broad arrow-shaped with rounded tip. Easy to wash free of sediment. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c.**

TOMATOES

Victor. Introduced by Michigan State College. All American Bronze Medal Winner. In season with Earliana but matures a larger proportion of its fruit during the first few weeks of picking. Vine is short branching and foliage rather sparse. Fruits about 3 inches in diameter, globe-shaped or slightly flattened, smooth, and ripen to full deep scarlet. Recommended as a first early market variety and for the home garden. **Pkt. 20c.**

Jubilee. Orange colored fruit. Juicy with few seeds. Weighs about 6 oz. Bears over a long season. **Pkt. 20c.**

Marglobe. Moderately productive, with heavy foliage. Vigorous and resistant to wilt and rust. Fruits medium large nearly round, smooth and solid. Deep red. **Pkt. 15c.**

Rutgers. Second early variety. Large thick stems, vigorous foliage. Fruits similar to Marglobe, but flatter at stem end. Bright red, with thick walls. Red firm flesh, low acidity. **Pkt. 15c.**



BONNEY BEST TOMATOES

Bonney Best. One of the very best early varieties for table and canning. Very full flavored and slightly acid. Vine medium, not very heavy growing. Fruits medium sized, apple shaped, smooth; solid, bright scarlet in color and of exceptional quality. **Pkt. 15c.**

Earliana (Special Market Gardener Strain). A first early sort, widely used for home gardens and by truckers. Ours is one of the several excellent strains of this important variety which has been bred for thicker, smoother fruits. Vine is open, spreading, medium small. Fruits flattened, medium sized, form, bright red, quite smooth. **Pkt. 15c.**

Chalk's Early Jewel. A second early sort for home gardeners and truckers, also good for canning. Plant medium, with open growth; prolific. Fruits medium large, smooth, scarlet, flattened globe-shaped. **Pkt. 15c.**

Small Fruited Varieties

Yellow Pear. **Pkt. 15c.**

Yellow Plum. **Pkt. 15c.**

Husk Tomato or Ground Cherry. Small, round, yellow fruits about half an inch in diameter, enclosed in a thin husk. Very deliciously sweet. Excellent for preserves. **Pkt. 10c, postpaid.**

SQUASH

Improved Green Hubbard. Standard winter squash for home, market and shipping. Fruits medium large; commonly 9 to 10 inches through; globular, dark bronze green, moderately warted; rind very hard and strong; flesh very thick, deep orange-yellow, fine grained and dry; of splendid quality. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c.**

Banana or Sweet Potato. An excellently flavored winter squash. Fruit commonly 18 to 24 inches long and about 7 inches in diameter. The skin is gray-blue and not so hard as that of the Hubbard, while the flesh is fine grained, deep yellow, dry, sweet and of prime quality. Good keeper. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c.**

Table Queen or Des Moines. Very early; extremely prolific; one of the most popular for home and market garden and shipping. Fruits pointed acorn shape; 5½ inches long and 4 inches through; uniformly ridged; skin smooth, dark green; shell thin; flesh light yellow, bakes dry and sweet. Vines yield prolifically and fruit matures in about 100 days. Fine for baking and serving in halves. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.**

Yellow Summer Straightneck. Well

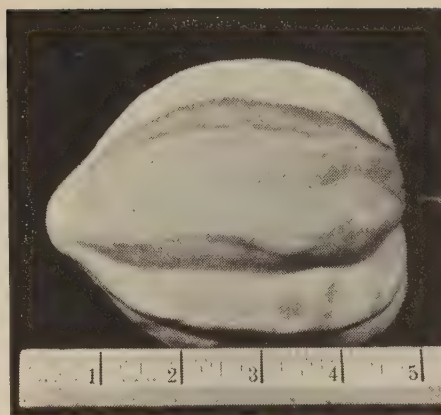


Table Queen or Des Moines

known. Fruit long skin very much warted; bright golden yellow. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.**

White Bush Scallop. A very early variety with flat, white scalloped squashes 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Vine bushy in habit and dwarf. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.**

Zucchini (Italian Marrow). This is a new dark skinned type more desirable than former types. Matures in 65 days. Straight, almost cylindrical. Grows to a length of 18 inches and 4 inches in

diameter. Fruits smooth, rich dark green with no striping or mottling. The favorite summer squash. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.**

TURNIPS

Purple Top Strap Leaf. Ready for the table in 45 days. Very important home and market garden sort. Tops small, erect, compact. Roots flat, become 5 inches in diameter and half as thick; purplish red above and white below; flesh clear white, fine grained, mild. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c.**

Purple Top White Globe. Matures to table size in 55 days. Full size in 70 days. The standard home, market garden and shipping sort for table use. Tops medium large, compact, strap leaved. Roots globular, smooth; bright purplish-red above white below; become 5 to 6 inches in diameter; flesh white, firm; fine grained and tender when young. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c.**

White Egg. Ready for the table in 55 days. Tops erect, fairly compact; cut-leaved. Roots white, smooth, grown one-half above ground, egg shaped, 3 inches long; flesh white, firm grained, sweet and tender. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c.**

Your crop is the most important thing in our business . . . That's why we sell only the finest seeds and will gladly give you advice on any of your seed problems.

How? When? HOME GARDENING GUIDE Where? Why?

Continued from Page 15

PARSNIPS

Must be planted as early as ground can be worked. Soil must be loose to a depth of 12" and cannot be heavy. Space 5" part. Cold weather turns starches into sugar and improves flavor. Roots are hardy: leave in ground over winter if desired.

PEAS

Plant variety Alaska as soon as ground can be dug. Plant wrinkled varieties (which have better flavor) when narcissus buds show color or when crocuses are in bloom. Peas are not satisfactory when weather turns hot. Tall varieties must be staked. Most home gardeners prefer dwarf varieties like Little Marvel. Peas want well-limed soil. Don't forget, inoculation improves production.

PEPPERS

Need long growing season: start indoors 8 weeks before plants are wanted. Set out after petals on apple blossoms have fallen. Set plants 15" x 24" and feed liberally for bigger fruits.

PUMPKINS

Follow muskmelon culture, or plant in corn after last cultivation.

RADISHES

As a rule the first crop to mature: plant as early as soil can be dug. Feed liberally for quick growth. Sow a 10 foot row every ten days until weather turns warm. Start planting again with the coming of cool weather in fall. The fall and winter

types are sown in mid-summer to mature in fall for storage.

SPINACH

Seed in fall (protect with straw) or in very early spring. Must mature before hot weather.

Spinach (New Zealand)

While this crop grows freely in hot weather, it will not germinate except when soil temperatures are below 70 degrees. Hence it should be sown with the half-hardy crops—Those that are planted when the narcissi bloom. Plant in soil with plenty of organic matter, spacing the plants about 3 feet by 3 feet. Keep them cut back, since only the young growing tips are eaten and long, woody stems have little flavor. Many who have tried a mixture of half Swiss Chard and half New Zealand Spinach say that this is better than either vegetable alone.

SQUASH

Follow culture given for muskmelon for vine types. Grow bush types in rows, spaced 24" apart. Keep picked. Will bear all summer.

TURNIPS

Follow directions for radishes. Thinnings can be cooked for greens.

TOMATOES

There are two schools of tomato culture—those who stake and those who don't. Reasons for and against are as follows:

FOR STAKING: While staked plants produce fewer fruits per plant, they produce more tomatoes for a given area. So if

room is at a premium, it will pay to stake. Staked plants usually produce cleaner fruits and bear somewhat earlier.

AGAINST: Staking calls for much extra labor in staking, tying and pruning. The total production per plant is higher in unstaked and unpruned plants. If you have plenty of room, the saving in labor makes the unstaked method the best. All commercial canning crops of tomatoes are grown in this way. If the ground under the vines is covered with a mulch of clean straw, this will improve the quality of the fruits and will also keep weeds down and save moisture.

When staking, set plants 18" apart in the row, in rows 3 feet apart. Use a 7 foot stake, driven 1 foot into the ground. Tie plant to stake with soft twine or other plant tie. Habit of growth calls for a side shoot from the first point where a leaf joins the main stem, another side shoot from the second leaf joint, and a flower cluster from the third joint. This 2-1 pattern of growth is repeated up the entire stem. The staked plant is allowed to grow from the tip, and as it grows, the stem is tied to the stake. As the side shoots appear, these are pinched out or rubbed off, leaving the flower clusters to produce fruits. When training tomatoes to stakes, be sure to leave all possible foliage to hide the fruits from direct sunshine; otherwise they will sunscald.

When grown without staking, the vines will sprawl on the ground. This means they will need more room. Three feet between plants and four feet between rows will not be too much ground to use if you can spare the room.



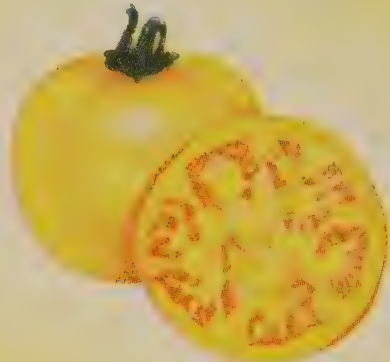
**BEETS, Crosby's Egyptian (Center)
Early Wonder (Left)
Detroit Dark Red (Right)**



RHUBARB CHARD



ONIONS, Yellow Globe Danvers



TOMATO, Jubilee



CANTALOUPE, Hale's Best



EGG PLANT, Black Beauty

How? When? HOME GARDENING GUIDE Where? Why?

Vegetable Garden Planting Guide

Seed
Required
for 50 ft.
of row

Distance
Between
Rows
(inches)

Distance
Apart
In Row
(inches)

Depth
to
Plant
(inches)

Approx.
Yield
Per 50 ft.
of row

ARTICHOKE	1/8 oz.	48	48	1/4	
ASPARAGUS	1/2 oz.	24	20	1/2	25 lbs.
BEANS, BUSH	1/2 lb.	24	4	1 1/2	20 qts.
BEANS, LIMA	1/2 lb.	24	3	1	32 qts.
BEANS, POLE	1/2 lb.	36	8	1 1/2	30 qts.
BEANS, POLE LIMA	1/2 lb.	48	8	1 1/2	1 1/4 bu.
BEETS, TABLE	1/2 oz.	24	3	1/2	1 1/4 bu.
BEETS, MANGEL	1/2 oz.	28	4	1	
BROCCOLI	1/8 oz.	24	24	1/2	25 head
BRUSSELS SPROUTS	1/8 oz.	24	18	1/2	15 qts.
CABBAGE	1/4 oz.	24	12-24	1/2	35 head
CHINESE CABBAGE	1/2 oz.	24	12	1/2	40 head
CARROTS	1/4 oz.	16	3	1/2	24 qts.
CAULIFLOWER	1/4 oz.	24	20	1/2	25 head
CELERY	1/8 oz.	24	6	1/4	100 stalk
COLLARDS	1/4 oz.	30	18	1/2	3 bu.
CORN, SWEET	4 oz.	36	9	1	100 ear
CORN, POP	3 oz.	34	8	1	
CUCUMBER	1/2 oz.	48	36	1/2	100 fruit
DILL	1/4 oz.	18	4	1/2	
EGG PLANT	1/8 oz.	36	24	1/2	75 fruit
ENDIVE	1/2 oz.	18	12	1/2	50 fruit
KALE	1/2 oz.	32	22	1/2	50 plant
KOHLRABI	1/4 oz.	24	6	1/2	1 bu.

Seed
Required
for 50 ft.
of Row

Distance
Between
Rows
(inches)

Distance
Apart
In Row
(inches)

Depth
to
Plant
(inches)

Approx.
Yield
Per 50 ft.
of Row

LETTUCE	1/4 oz.	18	12	1/4	50 head
MUSKMELON	1/2 oz.	60	48	3/4	50 fruit
MUSTARD	1/4 oz.	24	9	1/2	1 bu.
OKRA	1 oz.	36	15	1	450 pods
ONION	1/4 oz.	18	4	3/4	1 bu.
ONION SETS	1 pt.	12	2	1	60 bun.
PARSLEY	1/4 oz.	12	6	1/2	45 bun.
PARSNIPS	1/2 oz.	18	4	1/2	1 bu.
PEAS	3/4 lb.	24	2	1	1 bu.
PEPPERS	1/8 oz.	30	20	1/2	300 fruit
PUMPKIN	2 oz.	96	60	3/4	25 fruit
RADISH	1/2 oz.	12	2	1/2	50 bun.
RHUBARB	1/2 oz.	48	48		100 stem
RUTABAGA	1/8 oz.	24	6	1/2	1 bu.
SALSIFY	1/2 oz.	18	2	1/2	300 roots
SPINACH	3/4 oz.	18	5	3/4	1 1/2 bu.
SPINACH, N.Z.	1/2 oz.	36	18	1	50 lbs.
SQUASH, BUSH	1/4 oz.	48	48	1	60 fruit
SQUASH, WINTER	1/4 oz.	72	72	1	35 fruit
SWISS CHARD	1/2 oz.	18	15	1	25 lbs.
TOMATO	1/8 oz.	40	36	1/2	2 bu.
TURNIP (roots)	1/4 oz.	18	4	1/4	1 bu.
TURNIP (greens)	1/2 oz.	12	4	1/4	1 1/2 bu.
WATERMELON	1/2 oz.	96	96	3/4	20 fruit

Use Monarch Vegetable
Seeds and Be Sure—
There Is No Substitute
For Garden Fresh
Vegetables

FINE LAWNS ARE EASIER TO GROW WHEN YOU USE *Scott's* LAWN PRODUCTS

Velvety green lawn is possible on any good soil when care and fine materials are used. Scott Lawn Products are among the purest and finest made.

Scott's Regular Mixture. For sunny lawns. Gives thick, bright green turf of fine texture. 99.91% weed-free.

Scott's Shade Mixture. For lawns shaded more than half the day, under trees and between houses. Weed-free

Scott's Creeping Bent. For sun or light shade. Uniform, velvety lawn.

Scott's Clover. Not included in the above since it is better sown alone.

Scott's Turf Builder. The complete grass food. Gives new lawns a better start; renews vigor and color of old.

Scott's Lawn Food plus Weed Control Nourishes lawn while killing weeds.

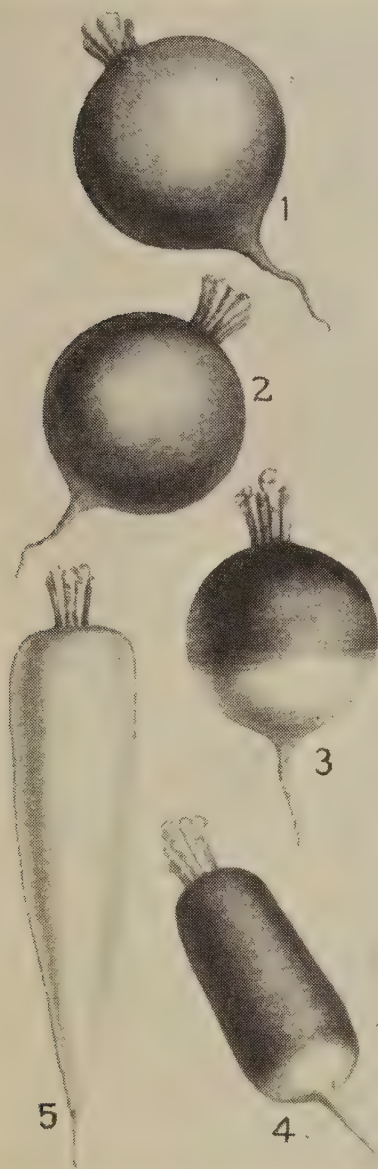
Scott's Spreaders. Three sturdy sizes for seeding, feeding or weeding.

Pest Control, and 4X. To combat insects and weeds. Both harmless to grass, but very effective on pests.

Scott products go much farther than ordinary preparations because they're so much better and more effective. You'll have a finer lawn, yet really save money by using Scott Lawn Products. Ask us about them.



**MODEL 50
(Intermediate)
SPREADER**



RADISHES

1. Crimson Giant 2. Early Scarlet Globe
3. Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tip 4. French Breakfast 5. White Icicle.

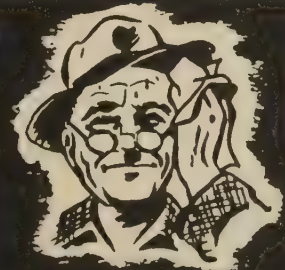
See **MONARCH Seed & Feed Co., Medford, Ore.,**
or **TED'S Feed and Seed Store, Ashland, Ore.**
for quick delivery of Scott's Lawn Products

OLD GARDENER SAYS

The harvesting of vegetables begins with planting. Try to time your planting so that the main part of the crop will just begin to mature about the time they are to be eaten or stored. This means careful planning so you won't have a long row of bean plants, for instance, that is past its prime, with tough woody pods hardly fit to eat. A short row planted every few days will mean fewer plants to weed and cultivate and better eating on the table.

For winter storage, time your plantings so the crop will be at its best, fully mature but not tough. For canning or freezing, the crop ought to be just a little younger than this.

And speaking of storing vegetables, try to handle them like eggs in harvesting. Don't throw squash, potatoes, beets and carrots into the baskets or other containers. Lay them in instead. It will pay in better keeping and better flavor.



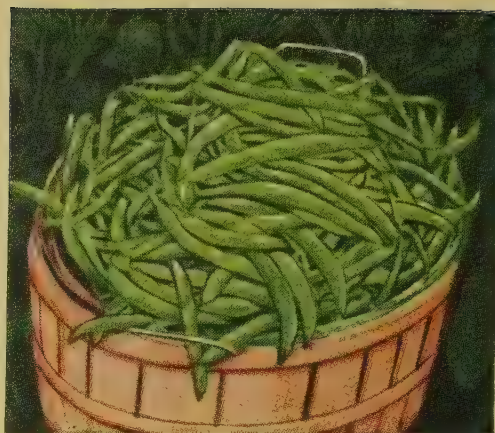
Want more sweet
corn for more
weeks? We can
give you the com-
bination that turns
the trick.



PEAS, Little Marvel (top)
Laxton's Progress (bottom)



PEPPER, California Wonder Improved



BEANS, Bountiful



TOMATO, Marglobe



RADISHES, Icicle and French Breakfast



TOMATO, Rutgers

How? When?

HOME GARDENING GUIDE

Where? Why?

Green Manuring a way to save weeding

A big help in reducing the amount of weeding necessary is the use of a green manure mulch on any patch of soil not being used. Whenever you remove one crop from your garden plot and won't use it again for at least several weeks, sow that spot with winter rye. Winter rye is not to be confused with rye grass. The right cover crop to use is the regular cereal grain—winter rye. Plant about 5 lbs. to 1,000 square feet to produce a thick stand that will crowd out weeds. This green mulch or cover crop will take up any unused fertilizers in the soil, and will store them in the leaves of the rye. Then the following spring when the rye is plowed under, this fertilizer returns to the soil and can be used by the succeeding crop. If the ground lies unused, most of this plant food will be lost down the drains. And because a heavy stand of rye will crowd out weeds, you should have a cleaner garden with less work the next year.

Mulching vs. Cultivation

Sometimes half-truths are as good as whole ones. The furor created by the book, "Ploughman's Folly," which advocated a trash mulch at the surface, made sense as far as the mulch was concerned. By plowing or digging in the conventional way and then mulching, the home gardener can take advantage of good soil preparation, plus the very real saving in labor that comes from using a mulch. With the right mulch, there is no need to weed, no need to stir the soil, and

once that mulch is applied, the need for watering (at least in normal seasons) is all but over. This should save hours of valuable time.

How to Mulch

A mulch is merely a covering of some material which won't support weed growth, and which is porous enough to trap air. This porous quality is important because it keeps down the loss of moisture from the soil and also keeps the heat of the sun from penetrating deeply and hurting root growth.

A perfect mulch is well-rotted, old manure. Never use fresh manure for a mulch because it will ferment and rot, and some of the gases released in this process can damage plants. But, when well-rotted, manure not only keeps down weeds and saves moisture, but can be worked into the soil after the growing season is over.

If grass clippings are allowed to lie on the lawn for a day or two to cure, they can be applied in thin layers, and gradually built up to form a thick mulch. If not dried, they may ferment and cause trouble.

Peat moss, if moist when applied, and if kept moistened, makes a perfect mulch. But since it may suck water away from the plants unless already moist, it must never be applied bone dry, nor should it be allowed to dry out. It is clean, weed-free and a good insulator.

Vermiculite, buckwheat hulls, rice hulls, ground corn cobs and clean straw are other materials that are satisfactory.

When to Mulch

Most gardeners wait too long to mulch. The soil should be moist, but not wringing wet. If spring rains have made the ground soggy, wait until you can cultivate without packing, and then apply. If the ground is dry, soak the soil thoroughly before mulching.

Mulching and Watering

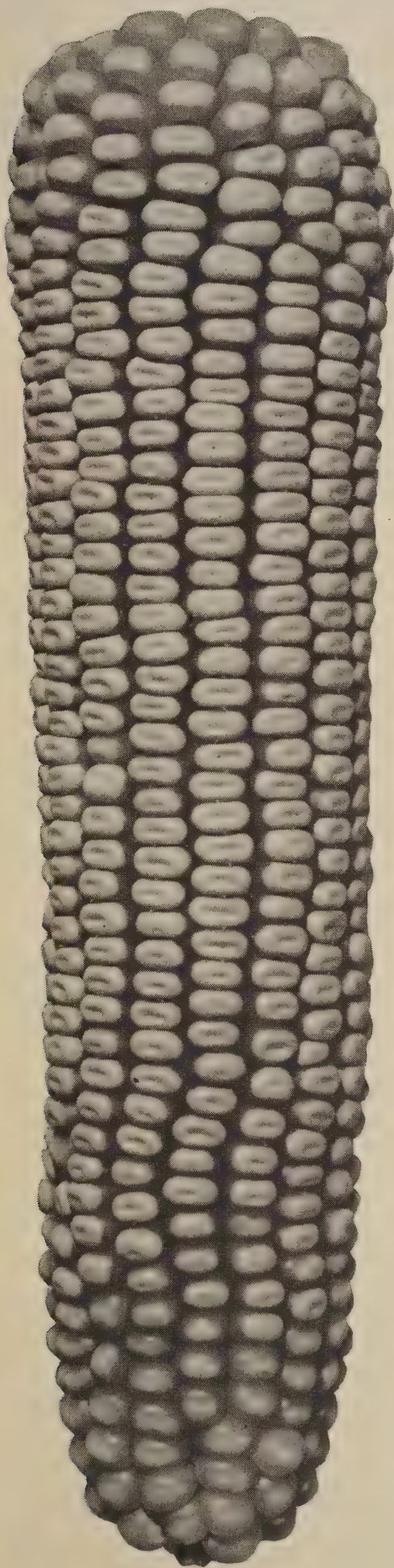
Always keep in mind that a mulch does not add any water to the soil, nor does it prevent the loss of water through the leaves of the plant. If rains heavy enough to penetrate the mulch do not fall, then you will have to water. This can be done by removing the nozzle from the hose and allowing it to flow out on top of the mulch. If the mulch is thick enough, there should be no washing of the soil.

Clean straw or dried grass used as a mulch under tomatoes will keep the fruit clean, and in addition will save the labor of staking.

Permanent vegetable storage space, either in the basement or outdoors will help extend the usefulness of the garden. This can also be used to keep tulip and other spring-flowering bulbs over summer, and for storing tender flowering plants like tree roses over winter. Often a hillside can be used to advantage, allowing access on a level with the floor of the storage room. In planning outdoor storage, remember convenient access from the house.

HYBRID FIELD CORN

**CALL AT OUR
STORE FOR PRICES**



We venture to guess that 99% of all corn planted in Southern Oregon is Hybrid corn. When first introduced, Hybrid corn varieties were held to be an experiment and many growers were reluctant to do more than just try them out. Hybrid corn proved a sensation in our area right from the start. Heavier yielding, more drought resistant, more foliage, deeper root growth . . . all tended toward its popularity, almost instantly, Open-pollinated corn has been practically eliminated from the picture . . . HYBRIDS ARE IT!

No. 416

Idahybrid No. 416. A Proved Master Hybrid. Idahybrid No. 416 is still our favorite. We introduced it four years ago after trials proved it adaptable to our section and No. 416 hasn't let us down. Proof of its high yielding ability is shown in the Oregon Extension Field Trials. It is a top producer. You are not experimenting when you plant Idahybrid No. 416.

No. 544

Idahybrid No. 544. Is a top-yielding corn which matures just a trifle earlier than No. 416. As far as yield is concerned, there is very little difference. Our customers' experience with No. 544 leads us to conclude that it is probably better adapted to lighter soils than 416, although it does well on all types. As is the case with most all hybrids, No. 544 is ideal for silage, producing heavier yields of ensilage than open-pollinated sorts.

No. 680

Idahybrid No. 680 Silage Corn. If you are after maximum yields for silage plant No. 680. It outyields all others in green growth and actual ears of grain. Does not lodge and is easily cut

WHY PLANT HYBRID CORN?

- ★ Stiff stalks—large roots—hold it straight in wind or hail—thus easier picking by hand or machine.
- ★ A vigorous grower under good or poor soil and weather conditions.
- ★ It yields 20 to 30 bushels MORE per acre.
- ★ Stalks stay green after corn is ripe.
- ★ You can grow more and better corn on fewer acres.

**ASK FOR
QUANTITY PRICES**

with binder. Grows to uniform height, resists cold, drought and heat.

SEED POTATOES

Chippewa. There are more people bragging about their crop of Chippewa potatoes, they are so large, so flavorful, free of disease, so many in the hill, easy to grow, delicious in flavor and a good cooker. Also a good keeper. An early sort, heavy yielding, white skin and flesh. Good size and shape. It is likewise highly resistant to mild Mosaic disease which destroys many varieties.

Early Bliss Triumph. The most popular pink potato. Very early. Tubers handsome appearing, being almost round with only slightly depressed eyes, mostly at the seed end. Run very uniform as to size and shape. Heavy cropper and good flavor. We offer only certified seed as a protection against mild Mosaic disease which often reduces yields 50%.

Irish Cobbler. One of the older and best known varieties and still popular is Irish Cobbler. White skin, white meat, good cooker, fine flavor. Yields are comparable to the best field varieties. Early sort.

Netted Gem. This is the most popular of the late potatoes. Known in some parts of the country as Russet, Buckskin, and Gem. This is the potato that made Idaho famous. Very mealy, good keeper, fine yielder, excellent flavor.



ASPARAGUS

Mary Washington. Asparagus has become one of the most popular vegetables for home use and can very easily be grown. Once established, it will produce tender stalks for 8 to 10 years. We offer one-year plants of the new rust-resistant Mary Washington type. It has no peer. As a standard variety for home or market garden.

RHUBARB PLANTS

Riverside Giant Rhubarb. Has stood the test of time; crisp, tender, free from stringiness, delicious, distinctive flavor. The skin is so thin it disappears in cooking. Has every good characteristic a commercial rhubarb should possess. common.

Portrait Gallery of Garden Insects

Being able to identify the insects that are causing ruin in your garden is a great stride toward their complete defeat. We present this group of natural-color portraits to make identification easy. Report the troublesome pests in your garden to us by name, and we'll be able to prescribe the right insecticides.



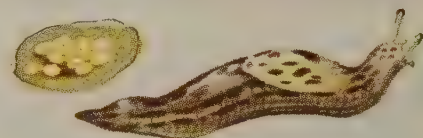
Cutworm—1-3/4"



Tomato Hornworm—3" to 4"



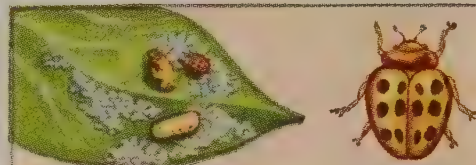
Cabbage Worm—1"



Giant Slug—4" or more



Japanese Beetle—1/2"



Mexican Bean Beetle—5/16"

Garden Insects Really Aren't So Tough

When you get to know them, there's almost always a quick, easy way to their defeat.

That's why we have brought you this unique set of portraits of commonly encountered enemies of the garden. We have pictured them in full, natural color so that there may be no mistake in identifications.

If you'll use this portrait gallery as a reference guide, you can soon put a stop to the attack of garden pests. We know, from long experience, just how to handle them. We know the insecticide best for each situation . . . and we have it on hand ready for use.

NEW INSECTICIDES

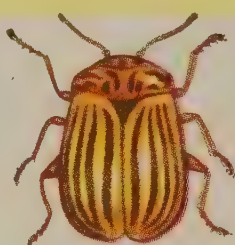
Science has made great progress in its battle against the bugs. It has made gardening easier than ever before and has insured better results.

We keep very close watch on all new developments. We know exactly which of the new formulas have proved themselves . . . and what they can do.

This practical knowledge is at your service, whenever you need it!



Asparagus Beetle—7/32"



Potato Beetle—3/8"



Potato Flea Beetle—1/16"



Bean Weevil—1/8"



Chinch Bug—3/16"



Tarnished Plant Bug—1/4"



Red Spider Mite—1/60"



Rose Chafer—3/8"



Beet Leafhopper—1/8"



Melon Aphid—3/32"



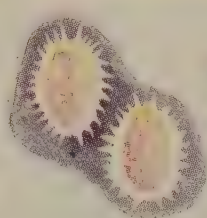
Bean Aphid—3/32"



Squash Bug—5/8"



Sow Bug—1/2"



Mealy Bug—3/16"



Gladiolus Thrip—1/16"



22 San Jose Scale



Corn Earworm—2"



Oyster-shell Scale

**REMEMBER—
FOR INSECTICIDES
ALWAYS
SEE THE SEEDSMAN!**

MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS

The Streamliner STRAWBERRY



We introduced this outstanding new variety three years ago and it has lived up to all the claims made by the originator. For real honest-to-goodness flavor Streamliner can't be beaten. It is an everbearing variety of heavy yielding propensities. Berries are deep red entirely through the fruit. Unlike many everbearing strawberries, Streamliner holds its size and flavor throughout the entire season and bears luscious fruit until frost. You'll marvel at its productiveness and flavor. Streamliner produces runners. Order early. Come to our store for prices.

KING NECTARBERRY



We introduced this flavorsome berry in 1943. It has filled every claim we made for it. Nectarberries are of mammoth size with particularly large juice cells. The flavor is delicious, carrying the tang of Youngberry and the pleasing taste of Raspberry. Nectarberries begin to ripen about two weeks after the first Youngberries and vines will be completely loaded with ripe and partially ripe berries and bloom. They have less acid and are a dark wine color, almost black when ripe. Almost seedless. Hardy under both drouth and cold. Winters successfully in the colder states. Fine for jam or jellies and without peer as fresh fruit with cream. Our plants come to us from a dependable grower who has made the growing of berries his main endeavor. We guarantee strong, true-to-type plants in one year tips. Let us quote prices.

Prices of Plants on request

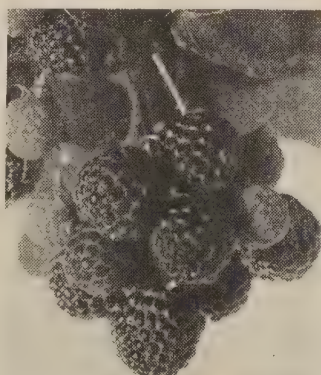
New Gem Strawberry. This is an exceptionally fine strain of runner-type strawberry; produces fine flavored fruit. An everbearer with very firm, excellently flavored fruit, of good size and very uniform. Unlike many white center everbearing types, Gem is red entirely through the fruit. Very hardy, easy to start, bears consistently and late.

Mastodon Strawberry. An old favorite. Heavy producer in the early season tapering off during the summer with a pick up in production in the Fall. Bright color outside but lighter interior. This has long been a favorite with many. However, Mastodon does not compare in quality with Streamliner although it still seems to be the choice of many folks.

CANEBERRIES

Indian Summer (Everbearing Red Raspberry). A new two-crop Red Raspberry developed by the New York Experiment Station. Bears in summer and again

in fall, continuing until frost. The berries are large, somewhat conical; of medium red color and high quality. Plants are hardy and vigorous growers. Indian Summer is a raspberry you should have in your garden. Surpasses any everbearing type introduced. We have eaten Indian Summer berries as late as November 15th, and they were delicious.



New Washington (Raspberry). A new raspberry which is gaining in popular-

ity each year. Produces a very heavy crop of berries that are slightly larger than Cuthbert, firmer and brighter in color. New Washington is disease resistant, a strong grower, fine for home garden or for shipping.

Cuthbert (Raspberry). This is the leading red raspberry. Strong and abundant bearer. Berries large, a beautiful deep crimson possessing a most pleasing flavor. Easy to pick and holds up well in shipping. Fine for home use or shipping.

Oregon Champion Gooseberries. Large, skin light green with flesh very sweet, juicy, excellent flavor. Very prolific bearer and will not mildew.

Cherry Currants. The largest of all red currants; berries sometimes more than half-inch in diameter; bunches short; plant very vigorous and productive when grown on good soil and well cultivated.

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS . . . four fine types

Great care is exercised in the selection of our Begonia tubers. Only the strongest tubers are chosen for you . . . tubers that are sure to bloom profusely and produce the largest, most robust plants and blossoms for you.

Begonia tubers are available from February thru May. Plant early indoors in pots or flats using leaf mold. When frost danger is over, move to the open garden. Protect from the hot sun, and water regularly and often.

Peat moss makes an ideal humus medium if you are unable to obtain leaf mold.

Demand is heavy . . . delay in selecting what you want may mean disappointment.

HANGING BASKET TYPE

Plant several tubers in an 8 or 10 inch hanging basket or pot. We suggest that you plant tubers in a mixture consisting of one-third each of well rotted manure, leaf mold or peat moss and sandy loam. Available in scarlet, rose and white.

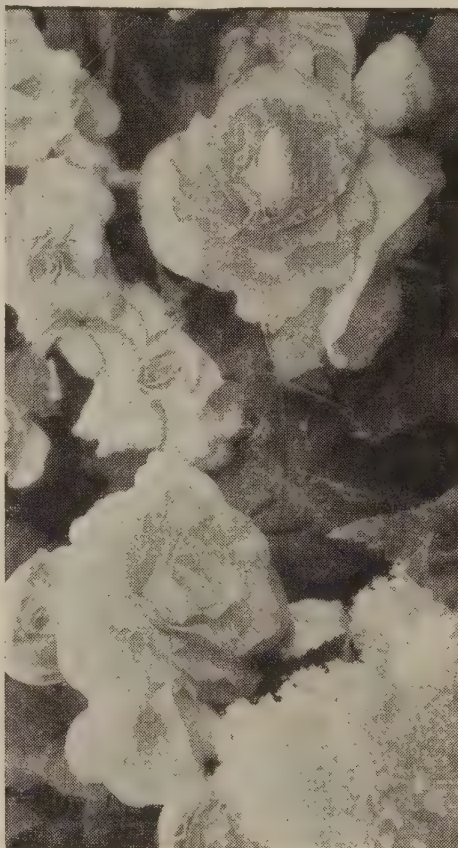
DOUBLE CAMELLIA BEGONIA

Large full double flowers of exquisite form. For sheer beauty of shape and color, Double Camellia Begonias have

no equal. They are breathtaking. Available in white, yellow, salmon, apricot, orange-scarlet, salmon-rose, and rose-pink. Be sure to indicate your color preferences when ordering.

CARNATION TYPE BEGONIA

Include this variety in your collection. Flowers are lacinated and very much resemble a mammoth Carnation. Available in scarlet, rose, pink, salmon, yellow and white.



SINGLE FRILLED BEGONIA

Large single flowers with the petals profusely ruffled and frilled. Very beautiful form. Available in orange, salmon, scarlet, white, and the outstanding new variety: Fascination. Fascination is a magnificent flower. Its beauty will thrill you. Bright yellow stamens surrounded by a creamy-white field and bright pink ruffles make this a most outstanding blossom . . . one you will enjoy immeasurably.

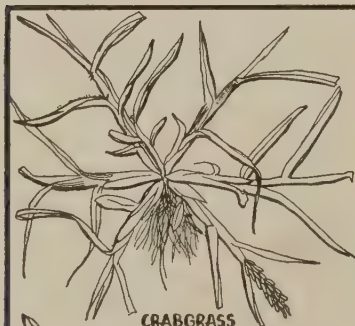
We will have Begonia plants in season. These are seedling plants and will bloom for you this season. However, if you want early blossoms, start tubers in January or February. Buy our husky, disease-free tubers. They're not cheap, but you can depend on their being top quality.

SPECIAL MIXTURE SPENCER SWEET PEAS

This is our special mixture and is a blend of Spencer Sweet Pea seeds that will provide all of the most beautiful colors.

COMMON LAWN WEEDS

So that you may more easily know them by name, here are the pests that cause most of your lawn troubles. For easy ways to combat them, refer to the Weed Killer section on a later page.



CRABGRASS



YELLOW FOXTAIL



BROAD-LEAVED PLANTAIN



COMMON CHICKWEED



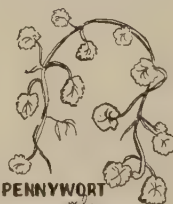
DANDELION



NARROW LEAVED PLANTAIN



HEAL-ALL



LAWN PENNYWORT



YARROW



GROUND IVY

FLOWERING BULBS for SPRING 1949



Ranunculus



Anemone

MONARCH especially recommends these carefully selected varieties for the best results in our area. The bulbs are all full-size and healthy—and especially treated to destroy thrip. Every one is a good investment that will pay dividends in beauty year after year.

GLADIOLUS

ANNAMAE. A new and very lovely early pure white. You'll like it better than any other white glad you've ever seen.

BAGDAD. Smoky old rose. Somewhat darker toward the edge and lighter in the throat. It is practically a smoky self color and one of the most attractive glads ever introduced.

BARCAROLE. A very fine good clear orange. A color you seldom see in glads. You'll fall in love with Barcarole.

BETTY NUTHALL. A glowing orange-pink, with light yellow throat and light feathering of carmine. Florets are often 6 in. across.

BLUE BEAUTY. Light blue, shading darker toward edges. Giant flowers of exquisite form. 45 first awards. Unexcelled in its color class.

CHARLES DICKENS. A beautiful purple-violet. Long spikes with 10 to 12 florets open at one time. Very outstanding.

COMMANDER KOHL. An immense dark scarlet. Beautiful beyond words. Fine, tall stalks, many florets open at one time. Exquisite.

CORAL GLOW. Bright orange coral. A rather new sort and one you'll enjoy in your garden. Tall, large florets and an outstanding color combination.

GOLD DUST. One of the best yellow sorts. Full blown blooms on tall stem.

J. S. BACH. A favorite among those who know fine glads. Immense salmon orange. Try it if you don't have it in your collection.

KING LEAR. Early ruffled reddish purple . . . a rich color tone. Startling in color and form. Comparatively new.

LANTANA. One of the latest introduction of large orange and gold. Very lovely and certainly deserving of your consideration. Enjoy this lovely glad.

LEONA. A lovely deep rose red. Reds come and go, but Leona will live on for many years as outstanding in both form and color.

MARGUERITE. Immense watermelon pink. Tall stems, large florets, many open at once. Hardy and stalwart grower.

We do not quote prices, but please come and look over our big display of glad bulbs at popular prices.

MINUET. A dainty hue. Beautiful lavender with substance in the florets on fine, tall stems.

PICARDY. Soft shrimp pink. Still one of the favorites in the lighter color tones.

ROSA VAN LIMA. Best in its color class. A deep, rich color that combines well in bouquets. Light rose with darker shading.

TIP-TOP GLAD MIXTURE. Here's a real opportunity to have a big glad garden at low cost. Our Tip-Top Mixture includes only the finest varieties. We guarantee it to contain the best sorts in a wide assortment of colors. You'll like this mixture for your cutting garden. Price them at our bulb counters.

RANUNCULUS

Ranunculus deserve their popularity. Their wide range on bright color shades, plus the many variegated blooms of gorgeous color combinations, recommend them to every flower lover.

The strain we offer is greatly improved and true to color because the fields are carefully rogued while the flowers are still in bloom.

Ranunculus are easy to grow in any well drained soil if the few instructions supplied with every order are followed. We can supply in mixtures or straight colors of red, yellow, golden yellow, pink, orange and white.

Bulbs are ready in December. Order early . . . don't wait.

ANEMONE

Anemones are hardy in all parts of the U. S. In cold sections spring planting is considered better, while in the central and southern states fall planting is advisable.

It's a splendid flower to plant and grow indoors for winter blossoms. The anemone is fine for rockeries, among shrubs, or in the border. We supply only mixed colors.

How To Be A "Glad Expert"

You can become a "glad expert" quickly and easily by careful observance of a few simple points:

1. Select new, young corms of proved varieties as displayed and listed in our store.
2. Plant them when the soil is warm and the weather settled. Corms may be planted every two weeks until hot weather for a succession of bloom; or early, mid-season and late kinds may be planted at one time for a long show.
3. Fertile, light soil is best with little or no shade.
4. The soil should be kept moist to produce the biggest and best spikes of bloom.
5. Thrips may injure glads by crippling the flowers and leaves. Ask for latest information on the new chemicals available for thrips.
6. After the foliage has ripened, the corms should be dug as shown at right.

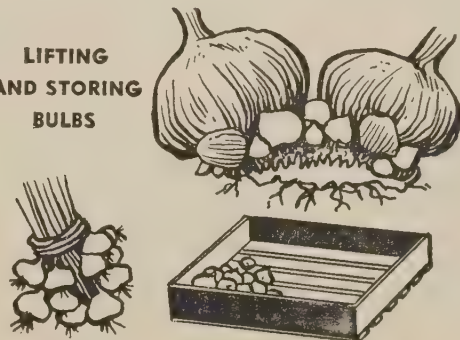
7. Except in cases of rare kinds, discard cormlets and buy flowering size corms at your store.



PLANT HIGH-CROWNED CORMS

Vigorous young bulbs are high-crowned like the picture at the upper left. Old, flat corms, like the lower picture, are not as good. When treating bulbs for pest or disease control, peel them as shown at upper right.

LIFTING AND STORING BULBS



Lift your glad corms about when tips of leaves turn brown. Do not remove stalks while leaves are still partly green. Store in bunches in open-slatted trays, and in a cool place. For over-winter storage cover bulbs with dry or nearly dry peat moss or sand. Avoid over-heating.

The finest FLOWER SEEDS in the world

AGERATUM, Floss Flower (a)

One of the most popular Summer blooming plants grown from seed, being literally covered with flowers from early Summer until frost.

Excellent for borders, edgings, rockery, or pots. The taller varieties are fine for cutting. Do well in semi-shade.

AGERATUM MIDGET BLUE. Silver Medal, All-America Selection, 1940. A very fine dwarf (2 to 3 inches high) Ageratum with delicate foliage, which is practically smothered with small true Ageratum Blue flowers. This is really the first dwarf Ageratum we have found that will come uniformly dwarf and true to color from seed. Pkt. 15c.

BLUE BALL. Compact round plants, 6 inches tall, hidden by a mass of pure blue flowers. Fine for dwarf beds and edging. Pkt. 10c.

ALYSSUM, Madwort

One of the most popular garden flowers, remaining in bloom the entire season; suitable for beds and edging in Summer, or for growing in pots and boxes for Winter blooming.

SNOW CLOTH. A very compact white Alyssum. Plants only about 3-in. tall. Rapidly becoming a favored variety. Pkt. 10c.

SAXATILE COMPACTUM. Perennial. Sometimes called Basket of Gold. It grows compactly and is covered with a wealth of golden blossoms in early spring. Height 12 inches. Pkt. 10c.

VIOLET QUEEN. Dwarf compact plants of small, sweetly scented flowers of a very rich deep shade of violet. Neat in habit and free flowering. Pkt. 15c.

LILAC QUEEN. Lovely lilac color with a tiny white eye. Habit dwarf. Compact: 6 in. tall. Pkt. 15c.

ANCHUSA, Summer Forget-Me-Not (a)

A free-flowering class, producing its charming Forget-Me-Not-like blooms in graceful sprays from early Summer until late Fall.

BLUE BIRD. Deep blue flowers on plants 18 inches tall. Pkt. 15c.

ANTIRRHINUM, Snapdragon (a)

Snapdragons are fascinating flowers, with their interesting form and glowing colors. They are easy to grow and will bloom continuously until severe frost, making a wonderful display and supplying unlimited cut flowers.

Ordinary good garden soil will produce fine Snapdragons either in full sun or semi-shaded spots. Sow outdoors when danger of frost has passed, or indoors six weeks earlier.

ROSALIE (Bronze Medal, All-America Selections, 1940). It is a rich deep rose with an underlying tone of topaz or amber, giving it a richness which makes it stand out among all other colors. The plants are base branching and produce from six to eight huge long flowering spikes on which the florets are decidedly well arranged. This is an all-purpose Snapdragon. Pkt. 15c.

SWING TIME. New rust resistant novelty. The loveliest rose pink imaginable with a bright yellow touch and a white tube that is an addition to its beauty rather than a hindrance. Spikes are huge and evenly packed with immense blooms beautifully tapered. Pkt. 15c.

Super Giants, Rust Resistant
30 to 36 inches tall.

APPLE BLOSSOM. Rosy pink, white tube. Pkt. 15c.

CRIMSON. Fiery crimson. Pkt. 15c.

FINEST MIXED. Pkt. 15c.

Large Flowered, Half Dwarf
Rust Resistant

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

AQUILEGIA, Columbine (p)

These are among the most beautiful of Spring and early Summer flowers; very effective when grown in the herbaceous border and groups among shrubbery. Graceful spurred flowers on stems 2 feet or more above the fern-like foliage.

LONG SPURRED BLUE SHADES, SPECIAL STRAIN. The finest strain in existence. The result of years of selecting. Huge flowers on plants from 3 to 4 feet high. This strain was bred and perfected by Waller-Franklin over a long period of years. Pkt. 25c.

MRS. SCOTT ELLIOTT'S IMPROVED STRAIN. One of the finest tall strains ever developed, long-spurred, large flowers, in a splendid mixture of colors. Pkt. 25c.

ASTER (a)

We can imagine no other flower which combines so much beauty with grace and usefulness and with which more brilliant effects can be achieved.

KEY TO SYMBOLS

The symbols after the name of each flower give you the following information:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| (a) annual | (p) perennial |
| (c) climber | (rp) rockplant perennial |
| (b) biennial | (ra) rockplant annual |

From July until September this flower reigns supreme in the garden, not equaled by any other. For these obvious reasons we give a great deal of attention to these flowers, and are in a position to offer our patrons remarkably fine strains, producing perfect flowers of great beauty.

To do well, Asters require a well pulverized soil, always kept open by continuous cultivation. Height, 1 to 3 feet.

SUPER-GIANT EL MONTE. Beautiful deep crimson blooms of large size with daintily interlaced plume-like petals. Good form. Pkt. 15c.

IMPROVED GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA. This Aster bids fair to become a universal favorite. Characterized by the well-known Crego type of flower, combined with the Beauty Aster's long, non-lateral, branching stems, the California Giants, double type Aster, stands at the head of the list.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

SUPER GIANT LOS ANGELES. Award of Merit, All-America Selections, 1934. The first introduction in modern Super Giant class, the flowers are fully double, 6 to 8 inches across, graceful and delicately interlaced. Long, stiff stems, bearing the large shell pink flowers smartly upright. Pkt. 15c.

ASTER, EARLY GIANT WILT-RESISTANT, LIGHT BLUE. Silver Medal, All-America Selections, 1939. Fully wilt-resistant, extremely large flowered and most attractive colors. Color is a rich light blue, a shade which blends in beautifully with either deeper or lighter tones. Pkt. 15c.

ASTER, EARLY GIANT WILT-RESISTANT, Peach Blossom. Very large and full with broad, graceful petals, daintily plumed and intertwined. Peach Blossom has particularly full-petaled flowers of an attractive shade which opens almost white and flushes light pink then lavender pink as flower matures. Plants 1½ to 2 feet tall. Pkt. 15c.

IMPROVED CREGO WILT-RESISTANT. The large shaggy flowers with long curled petals are not unlike the ostrich feather for which they are commonly named. The plants are strong, heavily branched and grow about 3 feet in height.

Crimson. Glowing deep rose-crimson. Pkt. 15c.

Purple. Showy violet purple. Pkt. 15c.

Rose. Lovely bright carmine rose. Pkt. 15c.

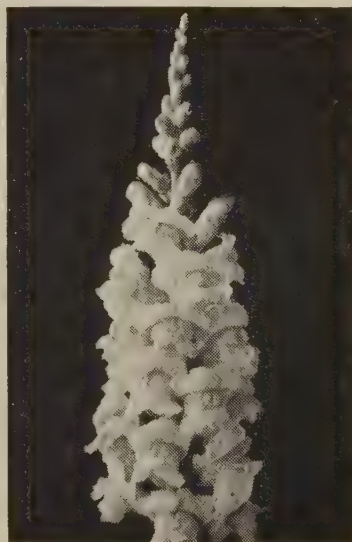
White. Purest white, large and fluffy. Pkt. 15c.

Crego's Finest Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

AMERICAN BRANCHING. Wilt-Resistant. Plants 2½ to 3 feet tall, branching, robust; flowers large, double and fine form, blooming in early September. Our selected stocks of these are the best money can buy.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Continued on Page 28



ANTIRRHINUM
Snapdragon



ANCHUSA
Bluebird

ORDER EARLY, AVOID DELAY



DAHLIA,
Formal Decorative



DAHLIA,
Miniatures



Picardy



Miss Bloomington



Dream O'Beauty



Lavender Ruffles

GLADIOLUS

How? When? HOME GARDENING GUIDE Where? Why?

GLADIOLUS

Perhaps the most useful of all summer-flowering bulbs. Excellent to fill in places where perennials have died, or where annuals have failed. When used in this way, need no care other than that given the other garden flowers. Do not use extra fertilizer; too much food promotes production of bulbils or offsets at the expense of good bloom and of a sound center bulb.

Gladiolus bulbs can be planted at any time from earliest spring until July first (if sound bulbs are on hand that late). Before planting, treat bulbs for thrips (ask for information). In light soil, plant 5" to 6" deep. This will help support the flower spike which might otherwise fall over. In heavy soil, 4" deep is correct. If planted too shallow, more bulbils will be produced, but not as good flowers. Space 6" apart in rows 24" apart, though for smaller, older sorts, 4" may be enough room to allow.

Regular spraying to control thrips is essential wherever this insect pest has been seen. If your flowers failed to develop properly last year, and if the leaves had greyish tan patches on them, this means you had thrips, and will have them again unless you treat. D.D.T. has proved a perfect control for this pest.

DAHLIAS

Perhaps our most spectacular fall flower, the Dahlia should not be planted too early, as the flowers will not do well in warm weather. Do not, however, keep

tubers later than June 1st, since by that time they usually start shriveling and may be injured if kept later. Dahlias need plenty of potash and phosphorus. If you apply the 25 to 30 lbs. of mixed fertilizers recommended for general use before planting, then additional feeding of potash and phosphorus will still be needed to produce firm tubers that will keep over winter, healthier plants and better bloom.

Leaf hoppers which carry disease and which also injure the plant by sucking juice from the leaves and stems are easily controlled by regular dusting or spraying with D.D.T. Mulching with straw, excelsior or some other airy, light material will help keep the soil moist and cool. Don't use leaves or grass clippings that mat down and pack—they hold in too much moisture.

Horticultural vermiculite is the perfect winter storage medium for dahlia tubers. Dry the freshly dug tubers in the sun for several hours. Then cover them completely with dry vermiculite. They can't freeze in it. They won't shrivel or mold.

FANCY LEAVED CALADIUMS

These spectacular foliage plants are particularly valuable because they do well in shade. Start them in a mixture of half sand and half leaf mould at a temperature of over 70 degrees. When the roots are well-developed and the shoot is beginning to show, pot up in rich soil. Set out in the garden when weather is warm and settled. Elephant ears can be planted directly in soil out of doors, but the weather must be warm and settled, otherwise they will rot.

Bulbs and tubers are a good INVESTMENT

Few garden flowers pay such high dividends as bulbs and tubers! Lasting for years . . . they return your investment over and over . . . by giving so much beauty for such little care, or cost, or effort.

TUBEROSE

This warm-weather bulb should be planted in rich soil, with 2" of soil over the tip after the weather is warm and settled. Do not try to save the bulbs: these must be grown by a specialist if they are to bloom well. Buy new bulbs each year.

CANNAS

While cannas will tolerate cold soil, they usually do not start growing until hot weather comes. If planted in round beds, you will need 37 plants for a 10 foot bed (18 plants on the outside, 12 in the second row, six for the third row and one in the center). A 7 foot bed will use 19 plants, with 12 plants on the outside row, six for the middle row and one plant in the center.

LILIES

Even the swamp lilies will not tolerate wet feet; all must have perfect drainage. Yet they like a moist, cool soil. This means that liberal quantities of old well-decayed compost is almost essential for lilies. Most varieties will not tolerate lime; your soil should have a pH of 6.5 or below if you want to grow good lilies.

ASTERS, Continued



GYPSOPHILIA
Baby's Breath



COREOPSIS
Double Sunburst

SINGLE ASTERS. (a) Large, daisy-like flowers in the same colors as the double China Asters, 18-24 inches high with large flowers on graceful stems. Fine for variety in the garden. Excellent for cutting. Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 15c.

BABY'S BREATH (See Gypsophila)

BACHELOR'S BUTTON (See Centaurea)

BALSAM, Lady Slipper (a)

An old and popular garden flower of easy culture. Gorgeous masses of brilliant colored double flowers are produced in the greatest profusion. Height, 2 feet.

CAMELLIA FLOWERED. Finest mixed. Pkt. 15c.

BEAN (a)

A rapid climber, flowering profusely; grows 10 to 15 feet high. Edible as well as ornamental.

SCARLET RUNNER. Pkt. 10c.

BLUE FERN FLOWER (See Nierembergia)

CALLIOPSIS, Tickseed (a)

Very showy and splendid subjects for garden decoration as well as for cutting. Sow seed where intended to bloom in early Spring; thin out to 6 inches apart. Cut flowers as soon as they fade, as this prolongs the blooming season until Autumn. Height, 1/2 to 2 1/2 feet.

GOLDEN CROWN. Silver Medal, All-America Selections 1938. An enlarged Drummondii. A rich orange-yellow or gold of pleasing fragrance. Makes a good cut flower with 12-inch wiry stems.

Tall Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

CALENDULA, Pot Marigold (a)

The colorful flowers make a wonderful display in the garden and are always admired by those who see them. Blooms freely in early Summer and continues into the Fall. Even though this plant prefers a sunny location and rather dry soil, it does well under widely different conditions, requiring little care to grow to perfection. 18 to 24 inches in height.

CAMPFIRE IMPROVED. A very deep strong orange with distinct scarlet sheen on upper side of each petal. Blooms flat across top and measures 4 inches in diameter. Plants are strong growing and even in habit. Exceptionally long heavy cutting stems in generous quantity on each plant. Pkt. 15c.

ORANGE KING. Rich deep orange red, dark center, continuously grown and selected for over twenty-five years. A fine border specimen and excellent for cutting. Extremely large and most attractive. Pkt. 15c.

ORANGE SHAGGY. Petals long and deeply fringed. Color is deep orange, lighter in center of bloom. Pkt. 15c.

NEW SUNSHINE CALENDULA, CHRYSANTHA. Gold Medal Winner, All-America Selections 1934. A clear, buttercup yellow in color with loosely arranged petals, incurved at center and reflexed at edges. Flowers mounted on strong, wiry stems a foot in length; excellent for cutting. Pkt. 15c.

RADIO. Flowers hemispherical in shape with bristling quilled petals, rich glowing orange. Graceful and attractive. Pkt. 15c.

CALIFORNIA POPPY (See Eschscholtzia)

CAMPANULA, Canterbury Bell

CALYCANTHEMA (b) (Cup and Saucer). Perhaps the most beautiful type; distinct in form, with large bell or cup-shaped flowers surrounded at the base by a large calyx of similar color, the whole resembling a cup and saucer.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

CANTERBURY BELL, MEDIUM. A biennial. Comes in white, blue and pink shades. Rather tall growing, beautifully formed flowers, single. Blooms second year from seed, or first year from seed sown in fall.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

CARNATION, Dianthus Caryophyllus

Few flowers surpass in beauty of form or delicious fragrance, the richly hued Carnation. The plants are branching but compact, and the handsome blossoms are produced on blue-green stems that are stiff but slender. The double flowers with their thick waxy petals are spicily scented.

CHABAUD GIANT. 18 inches. This variety blooms six months after seeding and continues throughout the Summer. The plants, robust and erect, supply handsome, double, clove-scented flowers of extra large size.

Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

MARGUERITE. A fine assortment of colors in this very popular flower. Pkt. 20c.

CANDYTUFT (a)

Valuable for masses and edging, and considered indispensable for cutting. Seed sown in April flowers in June; successive sowings should be made at intervals. Hardy and easy to grow, blooming profusely. Height, 1 foot.

GIANT WHITE HYACINTH FLOWERED. Very fine for cutting. Pkt. 10c.

UMBELLATA. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

CELOSIA, Cockscomb (a)

Very attractive and showy, somewhat tender annual, producing massive heads in rich shades of crimson and yellow flowers. Should be started in hot beds and transplanted to rich soil after warm weather comes. Set plants a foot or more apart.

CRISTATA. Choice mixed; height, 9 to 18 inches. Pkt. 15c.

PLUMOSA (Improved Feather Type). Choice mixed; height, 2 feet. Pkt. 15c.

CENTAUREA

Particularly well adapted for border planting. The types cultivated for their flowers have bulging calyxes from which many finely cut petals expand. Others have a downy growth on their leaves, making the foliage quite ornamental. All of them are of easy culture from seed.

CORNFLOWER, JUBILEE GEM. Silver Medal, All America Selections 1937. A dwarf variety of Cornflower making a compact plant literally covered with flowers. About 12 inches in height. Easy to grow. Admirable as a border plant. A fine cut flower. It may be sown outside in the autumn for spring flowering, or in the spring for summer flowering. Pkt. 15c.

CYANUS DOUBLE (a). (Bachelor Button). This superb class of Cornflowers produces handsome, large double blooms, effective out-of-doors and in bouquets. Height, 2 to 3 feet.

BLUE BOY. Pkt. 10c.

Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

SWEET SULTAN (a). These beautiful long stemmed flowers with their soft velvety heads make very enchanting bouquets. They measure 2 to 2 1/2 inches across while the entire plant stands about 2 1/2 to 3 feet tall. You can grow them readily in any fair garden soil, and your friends are sure to admire them.

Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

CARDINAL CLIMBER (ac)

Graceful climber with cardinal-scarlet blooms 1 to 1 1/2 inches in diameter. Rich, glossy, dark green foliage. Grows 15 feet tall and is in bloom all Summer.

IPOMOEA CARDINALIS. Pkt. 25c.

CLARKIA (a)

An annual, flowering in July, which should be far more widely known. It is of easy cultivation, graceful in habit of growth, and lends itself as well to bedding as for cutting. Flowers in long racemes which open in water when cut.

ELEGANS. Double. Choice mixed. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 10c.

COCKSCOMB (See Celosia)

COLUMBINE (See Aquilegia)

CORAL BELLS (See Heuchera)

Pinching Back Flower Plants

If sturdy, stocky plants are wanted, they will need "pinching back." When five or six pairs of leaves have formed, pinch out the top, leaving two or three pairs of leaves on the stem. New shoots will come where the leaves join the stem.

Sometimes a second pinch can be made, when these new shoots in turn have formed four or five pairs of leaves, leaving two pairs on each. Pinching increases the number of flowers, though sometimes it decreases their size.

Petunias particularly need pinching back if they are to remain short. Towards the end of the flowering season, after Petunias have grown long and lanky, they can be cut back to within an inch or two of the ground and they will throw out new growth. If given a light feeding of mixed fertilizer, these rejuvenated plants will often bloom as well as younger plants early in the season.

Removing Flowers

The gardener can lengthen the blooming season of all annuals and some perennials by removing old flowers as soon as they fade, and preventing the plant from going to seed. Delphiniums and Canterbury Bells will usually respond to this treatment by producing a second crop of flowers in fall.

Flowers in the Vegetable Garden

To have plenty of cut flowers without disturbing your flower borders, plant a

few rows of flowers along the edge of your vegetable garden. Or set them out between rows of early lettuce or radishes, where they can bloom after the vegetables have been used.

Large Flowered and Double Petunias

These should never be direct seeded outdoors, but must be started indoors. Use a flat filled with seed-starting mixture. Press soil with a brick or flat piece of wood to firm it. Wet thoroughly. Then broadcast the seed on the surface of the soil. Cover entire flat with a pane of glass and then with a sheet of newspaper. Set in a warm, dark place at 75 degrees to 85 degrees until seed germinates. Then move to a sunny window.

If flat dries out slightly before seed sprouts, water carefully with an atomizer. Transplant seedlings when second pair of leaves forms. Move into the garden after danger from frost is past.

D. D. T. and Aster Yellows

Though wilt resistant asters solved the wilt problem, Aster Yellows are still a menace. Now, with D.D.T., we can keep off the leaf hopper, the insect that carries the virus of Yellows to the Aster plant. Regular spraying or dusting with D.D.T. will leave a residue which will kill the leaf hopper when it lights on the plant and before it can stab the leaves and

pass on the virus. So if your Asters have been disappointing lately, try again, using D.D.T.

Window Boxes

There's nothing finer than window and porch boxes to make a house look "lived in" and gay.

The necessary boxes may be bought ready-made, or constructed at home. Redwood or cypress are the best lasting materials, but ordinary yellow pine will do nicely if well painted. Paint at least two coats, and use brass screws instead of nails to joint the boards.

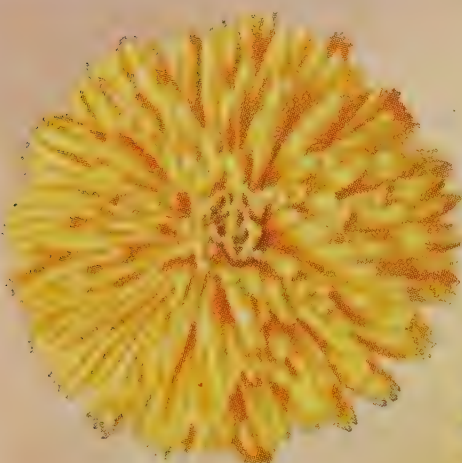
Drainage of flower boxes is important. Use about two inches of coarse gravel at the bottom. Cover this with a layer of sand, and then with good, rich soil.

Fertilizing may be done with liquid manure, but commercial plant tablets are even better, and much easier to apply.

Plants suitable for window boxes are quite numerous. Among the best are petunias, nasturtium, ageratum, candytuft, dwarf marigold, cornflower, babysbreath, verbena, sweet alyssum, vinca.

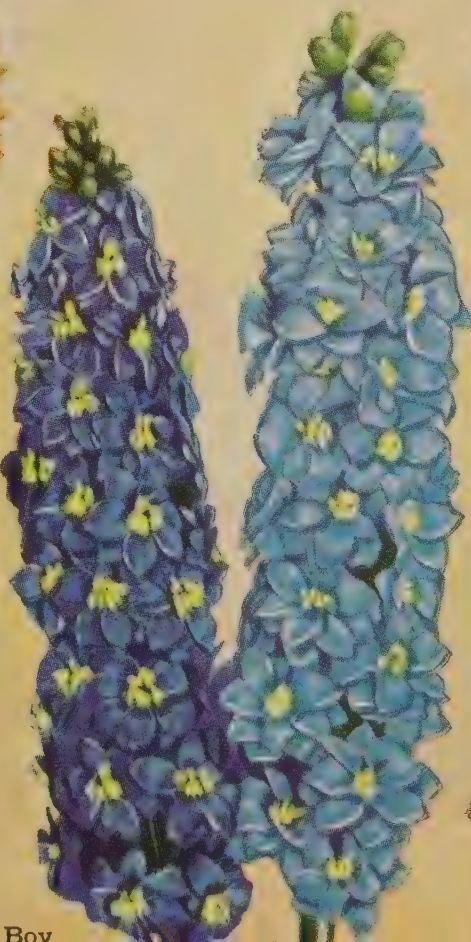
For shaded boxes vinca, viola, pansy, and English daisy will be satisfactory. If boxes are exposed to hot south sun a selection of petunia, dwarf marigold, small zinnia, and portulaca may be used.

Watering should be carefully watched as the boxes dry out very rapidly when the plants have reached a good size and the roots are filling all of the soil.



CALENDULA, Orange Shaggy

DELPHINIUM, Pacific Hybrids



GAILLARDIA PICTA, mixed



BACHELOR'S BUTTONS, Blue Boy



DIANTHUS HEDDENSIS, Tetra mixed

COREOPSIS (p)

One of our most popular perennials; the attractive flowers are borne in great profusion and are excellent for cutting. Height, 3 feet.

GRANDIFLORA DOUBLE SUNBURST. Much of the beauty of early Summer gardens is due to the brilliant golden yellow of Coreopsis plantings. The double flowers are large, 1½ to 2 inches across, deep golden yellow, and are excellent for cutting as well as for garden decoration. Fine keepers; plants are easy to grow. Pkt. 15c.

CORNFLOWER (See Centaurea)

COSMOS (a)

No garden is complete without Cosmos. These old favorites supply a gorgeous, colorful effect during late Summer and Fall. Fine for cutting as the flowers last well in water. Cosmos are easy to grow.

RADIANCE. Top award winner for 1948. A striking new color combination never before seen in Sensation Cosmos. Deep rose petals overlaid with large, well-defined zone of rich crimson. Pkt. 25c.

YELLOW FLARE. Bright clear yellow, the new Yellow Flare Cosmos brings a new shade to this family. For many years gardeners have been wishing for a yellow Cosmos and here it is fresh and glowing. Single flowers 2½ in. across produced in great masses on 3-foot plants. Pkt. 10c.

SENSATION PINKIE. The finest new development in Cosmos. Flowers very large, as much as 5 inches in diameter, with broad, heavy fluted petals, slightly overlapped. Ideal for cut flowers. Sturdy plants 3 to 4 feet high, producing flowers 8 to 10 weeks from seed. Pkt. 15c.

SENSATION DAZZLER. A mammoth type similar to Pinkie but of a dazzling crimson shade. Very startling, true to form, immense in size. Pkt. 15c.

SENSATION PURITY. Purity is the glistening white Cosmos in the Sensation type as Pinkie is the delightful rose pink shade. Pkt. 15c.

SENSATION MIXED. Pkt. 15c.

ORANGE RUFFLES. Semi-double. A worthy and new semi-double Orange Flare type Cosmos. Vivid and intense golden orange, the two or three extra rows of petals lend an airy butterfly-like beauty to the richly colored large blossoms. Free blooming, early flowering. Grows to a height of 3 to 4 feet. Pkt. 15c.

EARLY DOUBLE CRESTED. Showy plants, 3 to 4 feet tall, covered with a mass of lovely, large flowers. Our strain produces a large percentage of double blooms. **Mixed.** Pkt. 15c.

DAHLIAS (From Seed)

UNWIN'S DWARF HYBRIDS, IMPROVED. This is an improved strain of this popular flower. They grow from 18 inches to 2 feet tall and come in many delightful shades. We offer an improved strain which gives you a wider assortment of choicer colors. Produces a high percentage of doubles from seed. **Mixed colors.** Pkt. 25c.

COLTNESS DWARF HYBRIDS. A very dwarf variety for bedding. This strain produces many beautiful pastel shades and a high percentage of single flowers. The finest of the Dahlias for cutting. Growing the miniature Dahlias from seed is becoming a popular garden practice. **Mixed colors.** Pkt. 25c.

DIANTHUS, Pinks (a)

A charming class of annual flowers for beds, borders, edgings, and cutting. The dwarf, rather compact plants average 1 foot in height. Of easiest culture, succeeding in ordinary garden loam. Blooms from July until frosts.

SWEET WILVELSFIELD SINGLE. A lovely, sweet scented Pink of recent introduction. Annual growing to 12 inches tall. Excellent for cutting and certainly an attraction in the garden because of its pleasing odor. Pkt. 15c.

HEDDEWIGII LACINIATUS DOUBLE MIXED. Superb flowers rivaling the Carnation in size and doubled blossoms. Excellent for bouquets. Pkt. 10c.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS (See Sweet William) DIGITALIS, Foxglove (b)

This ornamental hardy plant is used extensively for naturalizing in shrubbery borders and along the edges of woods. It grows well under almost all conditions, giving a wealth of bloom during June and July. Height, 4 to 6 feet.

GLOXINIAEFLORA. This is an improved strain of the ordinary Foxglove, with handsome spotted Gloxinia-like flowers on long spikes.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 15c.

DELPHINIUM (p)

One of the greatest charms of hardy Larkspurs is in their shades of blue which range from soft rosy lavender to violet and deepest indigo. The dwarfs are valuable in the border while the magnificent tall varieties are stately and beautiful in front of a shrubbery background. Above the deeply cut dark green leaves rise long floral spikes. Height, 1 to 8 feet.

PACIFIC HYBRIDS. A new strain of Delphiniums originated on the Pacific Coast to grow under Pacific Coast conditions. Huge flowers, 2½ to 3½ inches in diameter, beautifully spaced on well-balanced tall spikes. Highly resistant to mildew. Color range excellent and comes practically 100% Double florets. Pkt. 35c.

BLACKMORE & LANGDON HYBRIDS. Without question the finest strain of large flowered hybrid Delphiniums. Various shades and color combinations in the individual flowers. Will produce amazingly large flowers and spikes. Pkt. 25c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA

California Poppy (a)

The state flower of California and one of the most attractive low growing annuals. The foliage is finely cut, fern-like, and silvery green in color. They start to bloom in a few weeks after the seed is sown. Height, 12 to 18 inches.

GRANDIFLORA HYBRIDS. Large flowering varieties in the most exquisite shades of gold, copper, bronze, scarlet, purple and crimson. **Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c.

AURANTIACA, ORANGE. The ordinary California poppy. Pkt. 10c.

FLAX (See Linum)

FOUR O'CLOCK, Marvel of Peru (a)

A favorite showy annual for beds and borders. Excellent for planting in front of the porch or alongside the house. The plants bloom freely from July until frost.

Tall, Mixed. 2 feet tall, in many fine colors. Pkt. 10c.

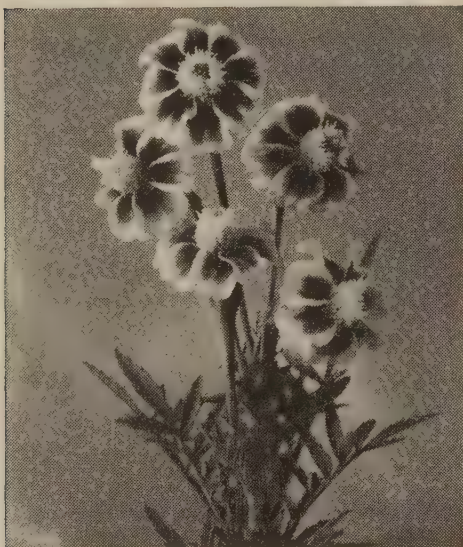
FOXGLOVE (See Digitalis)

GAILLARDIA, Blanket Flower

SINGLE MIXED (a). Large daisy-like blossoms of yellow and bronze with central cones of yellow. Pkt. 10c.

PICTA LORENZIANA DOUBLE CHOICE MIXED. This is a new large, double Gaillardia of recent introduction. Fine form, good color range, extremely attractive and easy to grow. Pkt. 25c.

DAZZLER. Large, well formed flowers, very vivid in the garden as the name implies. Golden yellow and maroon red. Striking perennial. Pkt. 15c.



MARIGOLD, French Dwarf



CALENDULA, Frilled Beauty



CELOSIA, Feathered

FLOWERS REPAY FOR A FEEDING OF GOOD FERTILIZER

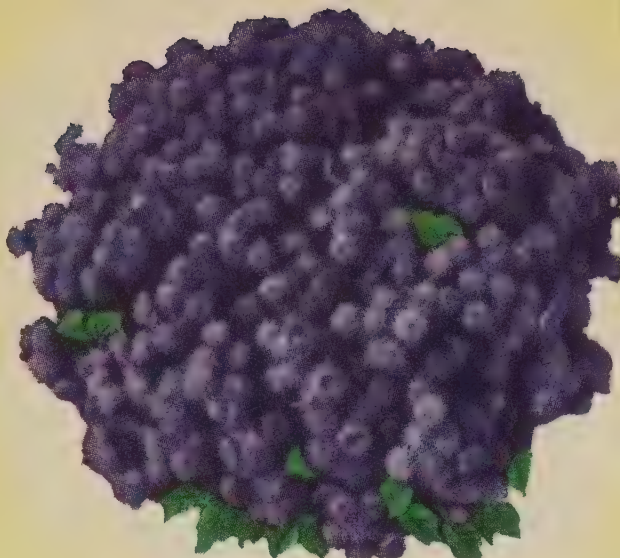
HOME GARDENING GUIDE

Flower Garden Planting Guide

KEY—For classification of flowers by purpose, location, etc. see the second column below. The meaning of the key letters in this column is as follows:

- A—For hot, dry locations
- B—For a succession of bloom
- C—For shady locations
- D—For poor soil
- E—For edging
- F—For the rock garden
- H—For winter bouquets
- I—For fragrance
- J—For window boxes
- K—For vines
- L—For backgrounds

	Height (inches)	Suitable for	Average Days to Germinate	Approx. Time to Bloom
AGERATUM	4-12	ABEFJ	5-10	10 wks.
ALYSSUM, Sweet	4-6	ABDEFIJ	5-10	6 wks.
ANTIRRHINUM	18-36	CIL	20-25	3 mos.
AQUILEGIA	18-30	CEF	15	3 mos.
BACHELOR BUTTON	36	ABCDEI	5-20	3 mos.
BALSAM	18-24	ADE	10-12	6 wks.
CALENDULA	18	BD	10-14	12 wks.
CAMPANULA	18-24	CFL	8-15	10 wks.
CANDYTUFT	12	BCFI	5-10	10 wks.
CHRYSANTHEMUM	24-36	ABE	5-20	10 wks.
CELOSIA	12-36	CDEH	20-25	10 wks.
COSMOS	36-48	ABCL	5-15	10 wks.
COREOPSIS	24	ABDE	10-20	4 mos.
DAHLIA, Dwarf	14	BEF	10	4 mos.
DELPHINIUM	60	L	15-21	4 mos.
DIANTHUS	12	AEFI	5-10	3 mos.
ESCHSCHOLTZIA	12	ACDF	5-12	4 mos.
FOUR O'CLOCK	24	AD	5-10	4 mos.
GAILLARDIA	24	AD	15-20	3 mos.
GODETIA	24	CD	18-20	2 mos.
GYPSOPHILA	18-36	BH	15-20	10 wks.
HELICHRYSUM	36	BH	5-10	3 mos.
HOLLYHOCK	60	BL	5-20	10 wks.
KOCHIA	30	AE	15-18	
LARKSPUR	36	BCL	15-20	12 wks.
LOBELIA	4	CEJ	10	12 wks.
MARIGOLD	6-36	ABDE	5-8	8 wks.
MIGNONETTE	12	BEI		4 mos.
MOON FLOWER	12 ft.	IK	5-8	5 mos.
MORNING GLORY	12 ft.	AK	5-8	4 mos.
NASTURTIUM	12-60	CDEFK	8-15	2-3 mos.
NICOTIANA	24-36	ACI	20-25	12 wks.
PANSY	8	CEF	10-15	12 wks.
PETUNIA	12-20	BDEFJ	18-20	12 wks.
PHLOX	12	ABCFIJ	20-25	10 wks.
PORTULACA	6	ADEFJ	18-20	6 wks.
SALVIA	36	A	15-25	4 mos.
SCABIOSA	24	AI	18-20	3 mos.
STOCKS	24	I	5-15	12 wks.
SCHIZANTHUS	36	CE	20-25	8 wks.
SWEET PEA	36	IK	15-20	12 wks.
SWEET WILLIAM	24	EF	10	12 wks.
VERBENA	8	EFI	8-10	12 wks.
WALLFLOWER	18	I	5-12	3 mos.
ZINNIA	12-30	AEFL	5-10	8 wks.



AGERATUM,
Midget Blue



ESCHSCHOLTZIA,
California Poppy



COSMOS,
Radiance



IPOMEA,
Heavenly Blue

GEUM, Avens (p)

Beautiful hardy perennials, bearing profusely large, showy, double, dark crimson flowers all through the Summer. An elegant flower for bouquets. Height, 18 inches.

LADY STRATHEDEN. A new golden yellow with large full flowers of great beauty. Pkt. 15c.

MRS. BRADSHAW. Large, double, brilliant orange-scarlet. In flower throughout the entire summer. Pkt. 15c.

GODETIA, Satinflower (a)

Very handsome annual plants especially suited for semi-shady locations. Sow in Spring in the open and thin to 8 or 10 inches apart. The flowers are bright and colorful and the single sorts are not unlike the Azalea in form.

TALL DOUBLE. Long graceful spikes are decorated with double blossoms resembling satin pompons one above another. Height, 2 feet. **Choice Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 15c.

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS (ac)

Ornamental Gourds are easily grown in rich soil, where they will produce plenty of fruits. They may be trained on trellises and the ripened fruits used for ornaments.

Large and Small Sorts Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

GYPSOPHILA, Baby's Breath

ELEGANS GRANDIFLORA (a). Convent Garden Market. An improved annual strain with single, large, pure white flowers. Sow at intervals for a supply of flowers all through the summer. Height: 2 ft. Pkt. 15c.

PANICULATA WHITE (p). Hardy perennial with sprays of tiny rose-shaped blooms. If cut before the flowers are fully opened, sprays can be used in winter bouquets. Height, 3 feet. Pkt. 15c.

DOUBLE WHITE (p). Each flower double, pure white. Excellent for dry bouquets if cut and treated like the single variety. Good cut flower. Pkt. 25c.

HELIANTHUS, Sunflower (a)

SUN GOLD, Double Sunflower. Dramatic and striking in beauty. All double in a brilliant golden yellow color. Blooms 4 to 5 inches in diameter, are a delight in a background planting in full sun where they will produce a vivid splash of color in mid-summer. Plants reach a height of 4 to 5 feet depending upon soil and climate. Very free flowering. Pkt. 15c.

TALL RED. A striking and popular sun flower. Pkt. 15c.

HELICHRYSUM, Straw Flower (a)

The finest of all Everlastings. They make unusually fine Winter bouquets if cut when partially opened and dried slowly in a cool place, heads downward to keep the long stems straight. The centers of the double pompon-like flowers are nearly covered by the stiff overlapping petals. A wide range of brilliant and soft colors. Height, 2 to 3 feet.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

HEUCHERA, Coral Bells

A perennial growing 1½ to 2 feet. We offer a new strain of Coral Bells in a rich scarlet hue. Bell shaped blooms on slender spikes 12 to 18 inches long. Blooms from June to September. Fine for borders, rock gardens and for cutting. Best if left undisturbed in a secluded area of the garden. Spreads rapidly but never a pest. Pkt. 25c.

HOLLYHOCK, Althaea (p)

The beautiful color effects produced by the planting of these flowers, render them indispensable for the old-fashioned garden or the herbaceous border. Height, 6 to 12 feet.

INDIAN SPRING. Silver Medal, All-America Selections, 1939. Semi double flowers of bright rose and rosy carmine. Its many flowered branches produce a continuous show until frost. Flowers first year from seed. Pkt. 15c.

DOUBLE TRIUMPH MIXED. Beautifully fringed rosette flowers in many new shades and bi-color combinations. Pkt. 15c.

SINGLE MIXED. Pkt. 10c.

IBERIS (See Candytuff)

ICELAND POPPY (See Poppy Nudicaule)

IPOMOEA, Morning Glory (ac)

PEARLY GATES. Silver Medal, All-America Selection 1942. A big, satiny white morning glory with a creamy shading in the throat. Early blooming climber, literally covered with lovely flowers. Company to Clark's Early Heavenly Blue. Pkt. 15c.

CLARK'S EARLY HEAVENLY BLUE. A variety that is bringing new popularity to Morning Glories. It is an early blooming climber, literally covered with lovely flowers of sky-blue. Flowers 2½ inches across and blooms until frost. Pkt. 10c.

MIXED IMPERIAL. These are beyond question the handsomest of all Morning Glories. The flowers are of gigantic size and their colorings beyond description. Pkt. 15c.



LARKSPUR (a)

Annual Delphiniums are adorned with finely cut, feathery foliage which set off to advantage the handsome long floral spikes of double blossoms. The colors range from pure white through soft shades of lavender and pink to deep blue.

GIANT IMPERIAL. Tall, upright, compact, basal branching in habit, the Giant Imperials have superseded all other types of Larkspurs for general garden use. Their delphinium-like spikes of double florets are carried on stout stems 4 to 5 feet.

WHITE KING. Special Mention, All-America Selections, 1937. The flowers are a pure, glistening white, with extremely large double florets, sometimes measuring 2 inches across, evenly spaced on the stem. Early, the finest Larkspur. Pkt. 15c.

BLUE SPIRE. Very deep violet blue. Outstanding blue. Pkt. 15c.

PINK PERFECTION. The 2-inch florets of rounded broad petals are evenly and closely spaced on the stem, giving a very heavy Hollyhock-like cutting spike 24 inches or more in length. Color is a very luscious shade of lively light pink. Pkt. 15c.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

LINARIA, Miniature Snapdragon (a)

This interesting species bears flowers which resemble miniature Snapdragons ending in single elongated spurs. It includes both trailing and erect growing varieties which are little known but worthy of greater attention. Height, 8 to 18 inches.

MAROCCANA MIXED. This is an erect sort with finely cut foliage and with blossoms clustered on upright spikes. The colors which are varied embrace many shades of crimson, orange, and blue. The plant is in flower within two months. Pkt. 15c.

LINUM, Flax (a)

GRANDIFLORUM RUBRUM. An old favorite with large, rich crimson blooms borne profusely on plants growing 18 to 24 inches tall. Though the flowers last only one day, new ones appear every morning. Pkt. 10c.

PERENNIAL BLUE. A beautiful shade of Blue Linum (Flax), grows to 2½ feet. Fine for borders. Thrifty grower, adapts itself to most any type of soil. Pkt. 20c.

LOBELIA (a)

A dainty and continuous blooming annual of compact growth, remarkable for its profusion of beautiful blue flowers. Unexcelled for edging, ribbon beds, hanging baskets or window boxes. Height, about 6 inches.

COMPACTA, CRYSTAL PALACE. Erect and very free blooming. Best dark blue for edging. Fine for pots. Pkt. 15c.

HYBRIDA PENDULA SAPPHIRE. A trailing annual useful in pots and flower boxes where it can trail over the edge and display its beautiful deep blue, white-eyed flowers. Pkt. 15c.

LUPIN, Sun Dials

Thrive in almost any situation. Sow where they are to bloom in May, and as plants grow, thin out to 1 foot apart.

RUSSELL LUPINS. Long, closely furnished spikes flower in a great variety of rich colors—deep yellows, oranges, reds, and brilliant bi-colors never seen in Lupins before. The florets are large with a flat fan-like back-standards, and unlike all other Lupins, most of the spikes retain their florets throughout the whole period of development. Awarded the Royal Horticultural Society's Gold Medal, June, 1937. Pkt. 25c.

GEUM. Mrs. Bradshaw.

MARIGOLD (a)

FLASH. A new single type of Marigold, blooms 8 weeks from seeding and continues all summer and fall. Never have we seen a Marigold so uniform in habit nor one which blooms so profusely. Individual flowers of this new single French Marigold grow 1¾ inches and more across; the plants 18 inches tall. Fine for beds, borders and cut flowers. Easy to grow. Pkt. 15c.

SCARLET GLOW, Dwarf French Double Marigold. Grows to a height of 12 inches, bearing a profusion of mahogany red blossoms turning to orange scarlet. Very attractive as a border specimen. You'll enjoy this colorful Marigold as it is covered with colorful blooms from the start of the season until frost. As in the case of all flowers, Scarlet Glow will bear through the entire season if you'll keep the faded blooms picked. Pkt. 15c.

SPRY. The most profuse blooming of all Marigolds. Extremely dwarf and compact, their maximum height being 9 inches and their spread 15 inches. Flowers are composed of a pincushion crest. Center bright, clear yellow and guard petals are a lovely contrasting mahogany-red. Pkt. 15c.

SUNKIST. Dwarf double French. All America. Mound shaped 6 to 8 inch plants covered with deep orange. Pkt. 15c.

MINIATURE, YELLOW PYGMY. Honorable Mention. All-America Selections, 1940. Light lemon yellow. Lilliput French double type, growing only 8 inches tall and compact. Small, 1¼ inches, blooms rather free. Excellent for edging and potting. Pkt. 15c.

GIGANTEA, FULL DOUBLE MIXTURE. Very showy, fragrant, and of exceptional size. Flowers are largest ever known in Marigold group, averaging 5 to 7½ inches. A mixture ranging from deep orange through golden orange, deep golden yellow, light yellow, lemon yellow, and a delightful new shade of primrose. Pkt. 15c.

AFRICAN TALL DOUBLE (Tagetes erecta). Very large globular flowers composed of compact tubular or quilled petals. The stems should be cut carefully to avoid the somewhat disagreeable odor when bruised. Grows 2½ feet tall. Comes in two shades; orange and yellow. Please specify which color or if mixed colors are desired. Pkt. 15c.

Mixed Colors. Orange and yellow. Pkt. 10c.

DWARF FRENCH, DOUBLE, MONARCH STRAIN. Award of Merit, All-America Selections, 1934. An excellent variety for low borders. A very compact type, with large double flowers, in a wide range of colors, in combination of orange, bronze, yellow and mahogany. **Finest Mixed.** Pkt. 15c.

MORNING GLORY (See Ipomea)

NEMESIA (ra)

This plant is excellent for edging purposes. Plants send up many slender stalks crowned with fairy-like flowers, something like the Schizanthus. When the flowers fade they may be trimmed back and will bloom again. Their colors run from the brightest reds, yellows, oranges, to the brightest blues and purples. Height, 6 to 12 inches.

COMPACTA TRIUMPH, FINEST MIXED COLORS. Pkt. 25c.

NASTURTIUM (a)

GOLDEN GLEAM. Plant forms a vigorous large bush which throws out short runners, averaging 18 inches. The sweet scented, large double flowers are golden yellow and average 2 to 3 inches across. Pkt. 15c.

SCARLET GLEAM. A sister of Golden Gleam. Its semi-double blossoms are similar in size and shape to those of the popular golden Nasturtium. Rich, dazzling scarlet. Sweet scented. Fine for cutting. Pkt. 15c.

GLORIOUS GLEAM HYBRIDS. Award of Merit, All-America Selections, 1935. Delightfully sweet scented; double. Color range includes brilliant blend of salmon, golden yellow, orange scarlet, cerise, cream, orange, maroon and crimson shades, and many spotted varieties.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 15c.

DWARF DOUBLE GOLDEN GLOBE. Award of Merit, All-America Selections, 1936. Vivid golden yellow, identical in color to Golden Gleam. Plants uniformly dwarf and compact, and bear great quantities of semi-double sweet scented flowers. Excellent for edging and window boxes. Pkt. 15c.

DWARF DOUBLE GEM MIXTURE. Novelty introduction, 1935. An evenly balanced range of colors on dwarf, compact gem-like plants. Ideal annual for border and edging use. Plants are dwarf and compact, totally without runners.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 15c.

TALL OR CLIMBING NASTURTIUMS. For covering trellises, fences, arbors, piazzas, trailing from vases, over-rock-work, etc., nothing can equal their great quantities of bloom from early Summer until frost. The seed pods can be gathered while green and tender for picking. Height, 8 to 10 feet. **Finest Mixed.** Pkt. 15c.

Dwarf Single Mixed. Pkt. 15c.



NEMOPHILA

BABY BLUE EYES. A quick grower; early bloomer. Bears a profusion of lovely cup-shaped, sky blue flowers with white centers. Charming for the rock garden or for ground cover among tulips and narcissi and for edging. Plants grow 6 to 8 inches tall. Pkt. 15c.

NIEREMBERGIA HIPPOMANICA (ra)

NIEREMBERGIA, PURPLE ROBE. Bronze Medal, A. A. S. 1942. Nierembergia, Purple Robe, a very fine deep violet-purple shade, which maintains its deep color even in full sun and does not fade in the hottest climate. The plant is a neat compact extremely free-flowering one; is only 6 inches tall, with a mature spread of some 10 to 12 inches. A half-hardy perennial, Purple Robe blooms the first year from seed, but must be sown early indoors, for it takes 15 weeks from seeding to flowers. Pkt. 25c.

PETUNIA (a)

The seed may be started indoors early in the year in seed boxes and later transplanted or sown out of doors in the Spring. Cover very lightly and apply water with a fine spray. Be careful not to discard the smaller and weaker seedlings. From these the finest flowers are often obtained, the coarse growing plants frequently reverting to the common types.

PETUNIA HYBRIDA NANA ERECTA. 1 foot. A fine type of petunia for small beds and borders; often used for pot culture. This petunia type holds its habit very well during the entire blooming season.

ROSY MORN. Soft rose-carmine-pink with a white throat. Dwarf growing and a luxuriant bloomer. Pkt. 15c.

MIXED HYBRIDS. A very decorative show may be had by sowing these mixtures. All colors combine to make a very fine Display. Pkt. 10c.

FLAMING VELVET. This is a very large grandiflora single type with plain edge identical to the erecta type hybrids. The color is luscious velvety blood red. Flaming Velvet is one of the most satisfactory petunias both for vigorous growth and beauty of color. Pkt. 15c.

ELK'S PRIDE. This is by far the finest, largest, darkest, and best velvety purple in the single group of petunias. Pkt. 25c.

ALL DOUBLE AMERICA. Carnation flowered. Mauve pink 2 in. blooms completely cover compact plants. 1 ft. tall, with spread of 18 in. Very early, bloom 'til frost. Pkt. 50c.

GLOW. Dazzling carmine-red flowers completely cover the dwarf mound-like plants. All-America Silver Medal. Pkt. 25c.

Single Balcony Petunias

A splendid large and free-flowering type for window boxes, vases, hanging baskets, etc. The flowers average 3 inches.

DEEP BLUE. Certificate of Honor, Royal Horticultural Society, 1935. Pkt. 15c.

ROSE. Rich fiery rose. Pkt. 15c.

WHITE. Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Soc, 1935. Pkt. 15c. **Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 15c.

Grandiflora Single Fringed

THEODOSIA. Soft rosy pink with contrasting veined golden yellow throat. An outstanding variety in this class. Pkt. 25c.

Ruffled Giants of California

GLAMOUR. Glamorously lovely, this outstanding Petunia is a number one favorite with all who have seen it. A luscious shade of salmon rose, delicately veined brown in creamy open shallow throat, the five to six inch blooms have satiny petals heavily ruffled and unusually dainty. Plants develop to 2 to 2½ ft. A new color in this type of Petunia. Pkt. 35c.

SUPREME STRAIN. A new strain of rose and pink shades, light, richly-veined throats surrounded by satiny petals which are heavily suffled. Large blooms, 5 to 7 inches in diameter, produced on strong, richly-foliaged plants. Excellent bedding variety; fine window box type. Pkt. 35c.

Flowers for Shady Locations

Most annuals need plenty of sunlight, but there are a few which do fairly well in the shade, or with partial sun. The following are worth a trial in shady spots:

Bachelor Button	Candytuft
Nasturtium	Larkspur
Pansy	Lupine
Clarkia	Godetia
Pansy	Lobelia
Coreopsis	English Daisy
Lupine	Viola
Columbine	

In the **Vine group**, those which often prosper in fairly shady places are **Cardinal Climber**, and **Morning Glory**.

Flowers for Poor Soil

Of course, the right answer to poor soil conditions is "Improve the soil!" But if you can't or don't want to do this, you can usually get fairly good results in poor soil with these:

Balsam	Marigold
California Poppy	Nasturtium
Zinnia	Petunia
Gaillardia	Portulaca
Godetia	Four O'Clock

Easiest Annuals to Grow

We are often asked to recommend annuals for growing without much care, particularly around summer cottages used only on week ends, or where the soil is poor. We suggest **Calendula**, **Gaillardia**, **Marigold**, **Petunia**, annual **Phlox**, **Scabiosa**, **Verbena** and **Zinnia**. These usually bloom profusely without care or extra watering, though some water applied when seed is sown will often insure germination.

For Successive Sowings

Some of the annuals which come into bloom quickly keep blooming for only a little while. If you want them in bloom through the season, make several successive sowings at two to four week intervals. Flowers in this class include:

Calliopsis	Gypsophila
Candytuft	Larkspur
Bachelor Button	Mignonette
Sweet Alyssum	Poppy

Annuals for Fall Bloom

While **Petunias** can be cut back to force new bloom, others can be replaced by sowing new seed late in June among the old plants. Try **Calendula**, **Candytuft**, **Eschscholtzia**, annual **Phlox**, **Sweet Alyssum**, and small flowered **Zinnias** for this purpose. These late-sown annuals will need extra watering to germinate and grow. The **Alyssum** and **Candytuft** often keep flowering along with the hardy **Mums**.

Annuals for Edging

Low growing annuals planted at the edge of a garden make it look neat and finished. The best plants for this purpose are **Sweet Alyssum**, **Ageratum**, **Lobelia**, dwarf **Marigold**, **Nasturtium**, dwarf **Petunias**, and **Zinnia linearis** or **mexicana**. Edging annuals should be

pinched back once to keep them especially low.

Annuals for Fragrance

We are often asked, "What annuals are really fragrant?" We recommend **Alyssum**, **Candytuft**, **Carnation**, **Mignonette**, **Gleam Nasturtiums**, **Petunia**, **Scabiosa**, **Stocks**, **Sweet Peas** and **Wallflower**.

Flowers for Hot, Dry Locations

In spots where the sun beats down mercilessly all day long, many flowers can not prosper. But some of the annuals can do well, even in these difficult locations. Here's a good list:

Sweet Alyssum	Petunia
Ageratum	Phlox, Annual
Bachelor Button	Poppy, California
Cosmos	Portulaca
Dianthus	Scabiosa
Dimorphotheca	Zinnia
Gaillardia	Four O'clock
Marigold	Salvia

Perennials for hot locations are less plentiful, but you can usually do well with **Babysbreath**, **Perennial Asters**, **Sedum Acre**, **Statice**, and **Blanket Flower** (**Gaillardia**).

Flowers for Bouquets

Most of the garden flowers can be used in bouquets of some sort. However, some are so small that special miniature vases must be used. Others will need low saucers and must be used in special places. The following list includes the best ones for most uses in bouquets and flower arrangements:

Aster	Gypsophila
Bachelor Button	Larkspur
Calendula	Lupine
Chrysanthemum	Marigolds
Clarkia	Phlox
Coreopsis	Salpiglossis
Cosmos	Scabiosa
Delphinium	Statice
Gaillardia	Sweet Peas
Godetia	Zinnias

Flowers for Low Bowls

Many excellent flowers are neglected because of the stems are so short that they need low bowls or saucers to display. Or they may be floated on deeper containers. While they are a little hard to arrange, they are very fine for use on dinner tables, buffets, and in front of mirrors. They are beautiful and still do not cut off or hide any of the other decorations. Some of the best for this type of use are:

Carnation	Dianthus
Nasturtium	Lavatera
Petunia	Mignonette
Candytuft	Nemophila
Dwarf Marigold	Verbena
Dwarf Zinnia	Viola
Phlox	Pansy
English Daisy	

For Winter Bouquets

Several flowers can be dried and used for winter decorations. The everlastings are best known but **Statice** and **Gypsophila** are also fine. **Celosia** will last a long time but is not as showy as the others.

HOLLYHOCK, Double

ANTIRRHINUM,
Tetra-Snapdragon

SCABIOSA,
Blue Moon

ZINNIA,
Will Rogers

HOME GARDENING GUIDE

A PROGRAM FOR GARDEN SANITATION

About 75% of the work and much of the damage caused by insects can be eliminated by a simple, regular program of sanitation. Preventive dusting or spraying is much easier than waging a losing battle against bugs when they appear. Usually, less than 30 minutes a week should be needed for a regular sanitation program for both flowers and vegetables.

Along with a regular program of insect control, plan on destroying weeds along the edges of your garden, the places where insects hide during the winter. If possible, control the weeds for a distance of at least 25 feet on all sides of the garden. Not only will this eliminate insect hiding places, but it will reduce the number of weed seeds that might otherwise blow onto your garden.

This program involves two new chemicals. Apply a 5% dust of D.D.T. to the grass and weeds about every three weeks, so that most insects that might otherwise move into the garden will be killed. So will mosquitoes, chiggers and harvest mites that can make gardening so unpleasant.

The regular use of 2,4-D will keep down all of the broadleaved weeds, without danger of poisoning animals, children or of damaging equipment with corrosive sprays. In using 2,4-D around flowers and vegetables, however, be extremely careful not to allow the spray to drift onto these, as most garden plants are as easy to kill with this material as the weeds.

Any spray that will kill grasses will also hurt the soil so that it

can't be used for growing plants for several years. If this is not objectionable, use one of the non-selective weed killers—and clear the ground of all vegetation (as on driveways, tennis courts, etc.) Ask us for details.

New ideas on garden layout

D.D.T. for pest control promises to change the whole scheme of garden layout. We can now divide vegetables into two groups—one to be dusted with D.D.T. and the other to be left undusted. The D.D.T. plot should be on the lee side so that wind will not drift from it into those which should not be dusted.

This puts the following vegetables on the side away from the wind—bush and pole beans, limas, beets unless you want to eat the thinnings as greens, carrots, sweet corn, eggplant, okra, onions, parsnips, peas, peppers, radishes, tomatoes and turnips (again, only if you don't eat the greens).

Facing the wind should be the vegetables not to be dusted, including Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, Chinese cabbage, collards, cucumber, endive, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, muskmelon, parsley, pumpkin, rhubarb, spinach, squash, Swiss chard and watermelon. In general, rows get better distribution of sunshine if they run north and south. If this arrangement isn't necessary, better put corn and other tall crops to the north of the shorter crops. Sweet corn should not be planted in one or two long rows, but in several short rows.



ASTER, Wilt-resistant



SNAPDRAGON (*Antirrhinum*), Mixed



AQUILEGIA (*Columbine*), Mixed



PYRETHRUM, Painted Daisy

PINKS (*Dianthus*), Single Mixed



QUICK-FIGURING CHART FOR DILUTIONS

• With Liquid Materials •

For Strength	Use to make 1 qt.	Use to make 1 gal.	Use to make 5 gals.	Use to make 25 gals.
1-100	2½ tspns.	10 tspns.	12 tblspns.	1 qt.
1-200	1 tspn.	5 tspns.	6¼ tblspns.	1 pt.
1-400	½ tspn.	2½ tspns.	3 tblspns.	8 oz.
1-500	½ tspn.	2 tspns.	2½ tblspns.	6 oz.
1-600	1-3 tspn.	1¾ tspns.	2 tblspns.	5 oz.
1-800	¼ tspn.	1¼ tspns.	6 tspns.	4 oz.
1-1000	¼ tspn.	1 tspn.	5 tspns.	3 oz.

4 tspns. equal 1 tblspn.; 2 tblspn. equal 1 oz.; 16 ozs. equal 1 pt.

• With Powdered Materials •

Rate per 100 gals.	Use to make 1 qt.	Use to make 1 gal.	Use to make 5 gals.	Use to make 25 gals.
1 lb.	1 tspn.	1 tblspn.	4 tblspns.	4 oz.
2 lb.	1¾ tspns.	1¾ tblspns.	8 tblspns.	12 oz.
3 lb.	2-3 tspns.	2-3 tblspns.	2½ oz.	1¼ lb.
5 lb.	4½ tspns.	4½ tblspns.	4 oz.	1½ lb.
6 lb.	5-1-3 tspns.	5-1-3 tblspns.	4¾ oz.	8 oz.

Measures are for material weighing the same as flour. For heavier materials use less. Weigh if possible. Strain before using.

PANSY, Heart's Ease (b)

When the bright hues of the Tulips and Daffodils have faded, the rich, deep and varied shades of the Pansies provide a welcome change in the flower beds. The varieties listed produce large blooms of good substance, regular markings, and full rich coloring. Low growing.

STEELE'S JUMBO. Many new and unique colors will be found in this mixture, pastel pinks, apricots, yellow, blues, brass tones, copper bronze, purple, red, in two and three color combinations and selfs. Fine form, heavy substance, long strong stems, fine for cutting and forcing. Very early. See color illustration inside front cover. Pkt. 50c.

MONARCH SWISS GIANT. Within the last few years the blossoms of this strain have been remarkably improved in every way. The plants are compact in habit and they produce immense circular flowers for a long blooming season.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 50c.

POPULAR BEDDING MIXTURE. These are the popular saucy-faced beauties that everybody loves, comprising the finest in all colors. Pkt. 25c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI (a)

A valuable and showy annual highly esteemed for bedding, for massing and for borders. The plants grow about 1 foot high, thrive in practically any soil if given a sunny location and bloom the entire season. Seed may be started in boxes and transplanted or sown in the open in Spring.

GIGANTEA, RED GLORY. Here is the brightest color that we have ever seen in phlox. The color is a brilliant red with a large creamy white eye which seems to intensify the red into an unbelievable sharpness. Florets often as large as a half dollar. Pkt. 25c.

GIGANTEA MIXED. A new strain of annual Phlox with single florets as large as an inch and one-half in diameter. The colors are soft pastel shades, such as apple blossom pink, salmon, light blue, pale violet, etc. Pkt. 15c.

PORTULACA, Moss Rose (ra)

Brilliant hardy annual, of easy culture; excellent for massing in beds, edging or rock work, thriving best in a light, sandy soil and a sunny situation. Flowers of the brightest colors. Height, 6 to 10 inches.

DOUBLE MIXED. Pkt. 25c. **SINGLE MIXED.** Pkt. 25c.

POPPY, Papaver

Annual Poppies should be sown as early as possible in the Spring where they are to remain as they do not transplant readily. Mix the seed with builders' sand, using about 25 times as much sand as seed, then broadcast seed on surface of the ground and firm well. Plants should be thinned out to 6 inches apart for best results. Seed may be sown in rows also and in succession up to the middle of May.

ALL-DOUBLE MIXED. Improved strain of all-double Begonia-type flowers. Range of colors from light pink to dark crimson with fair sprinkling of Picotee types in scarlet and vermilion shades. One of the most excellent flowers for mid-summer bloomers and for cutting. Pkt. 15c.

SINGLE MIXED. A superb blend of this beautiful type of Poppy ranging in color from pure white through tones of salmon, pink, and rose to brightest carmine-red. Pkt. 15c.

NUDICAULE (p) (Iceland Poppy). A hardy Poppy slightly resembling the Shirley. Somewhat different in habit and contains many shades of yellow and orange. Height, 18 inches.

IMPERIAL JEWELS, MIXED. The finest strain of mixed colors in Iceland Poppies. The colors are well balanced. Large flowers grow on strong stems from 2 to 3 feet high. Pkt. 35c.

PYRETHRUM, Painted Daisy (p)

This plant is cousin to the Chrysanthemum and Matricaria and

should play an important part in many a well planned garden. Height, 1 to 2 feet.

SINGLE MIXED. Radiating petals in many tones of rose and red about a golden center. Pkt. 20c.

RICINUS, Castor Bean (a)

Magnificent, tall, large-leaved plants of tropical appearance, succeeding in a warm, sunny location. Beautiful for large foliage groups and background. Height, 10 to 12 feet.

MIXED VARIETIES. Pkt. 10c.

SALPIGLOSSIS, Painted Tongue (a)

For delicate grace, richness of coloring, and velvety texture, the regal Salpiglossis has practically no equal. From a low base of leaves rise slender wiry stalks which bear one or more large Lily-like flowers in a magnificent range of colors. Height, 1 to 2½ feet.

SUPERB MIXED. Pkt. 15c.

SALVIA

BONFIRE. This variety grows about 2 feet tall and produces scarlet red blossoms from late summer to frost. The brilliant flower spikes are very attractive, growing very erect and globular. Pkt. 25c.

SCABIOSA, Pincushion Flower (a)

These beautiful hardy annuals are in great demand. They grow about 2½ feet high and bloom from early in July without interruption until cut down by the frost. As a flower for cutting they are very popular. Seeds should be sown any time in the Spring after danger of frost is past.

SALMON BEAUTY. Pure salmon with huge flowers. Vigorous. The stems are long and stiff, making it a most popular flower for the garden or for cutting. Pkt. 15c.

IMPERIAL GIANTS, BLUE MOON. Honorable Mention, All-America Selections, 1939. An entirely different and improved flower and plant from the existing Scabiosa varieties. Fully double extremely large and deep. Petals broad, heavy, and wavy, entirely eliminating the pincushion center, rich deep lavender blue. Tall growing and very upright. Pkt. 15c.

GIANT HYBRIDS, MIXED. Pkt. 15c.

Hardy Perennial Varieties

CAUCASICA. Giant Hybrids (Isaac House Strain). Fringed and ruffled, shades of blue from lavender to dark blue; very large flowers. Pkt. 25c.

SCHIZANTHUS, Butterfly Flower (a)

One of our finest hardy annuals. Of easy culture in any good garden soil. Showy flowers of various colors, closely resembling some species of Orchids. Also useful as pot plants for late Winter and Spring; for this purpose sow in Autumn.

BUTTERFLY MIXTURE. Fine bright mixture, free flowering, compact pyramidal plants, 12 to 15 inches. Pkt. 25c.

SHASTA DAISY,

Chrysanthemum Maximum (p)

It is a hardy plant bearing large white, single blooms with handsome yellow centers. They are valuable for border decoration and especially pleasing in bouquets.

DIENER'S DOUBLE. A new Shasta Daisy of delicate double form. Diener's Double Shasta Daisy is of exquisite form, a strong grower and a welcome addition to this branch of the flower family. Pkt. 25c.

ALASKA. Pure white, extra large flowers. Excellent for cutting. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 15c.

STOCKS, Gilliflower (a)

These popular flowers are easily grown, are so highly fragrant, and of such great beauty that they deserve a place in every garden. The Early Giant Imperial class are half-hardy annuals.

Continued on Next Page



SALPIGLOSSIS
Painted Tongue



PANSY
Monarch Swiss Giant



SWEET PEA
Spencers

MONARCH CARRIES A COMPLETE LINE OF GARDEN TOOLS AND SPRAYERS

DWARF TEN WEEKS. This early class forms dwarf compact plants that are excellent for edging or low beds. They often do well in sections where plants of the later types cannot be grown. 12 inches tall. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

Ce6o ill

GIANT IMPERIAL (Column Stocks). Long stems and imposing spikes of large flowers make this the outstanding variety. It is about as early as Beauty of Nice and resembles it in habit, except that the plant is less spreading and taller. Height, 2 feet. (See color illustration on front cover.)

Finest Mixed Colors. Pkt. 15c.

SWEET WILLIAM, Dianthus Barbatus (b)

A well known, attractive, free-flowering hardy biennial, producing a splendid effect in beds and borders with their rich and varied flowers. Height, 10 to 20 inches.

NEWPORT PINK. Watermelon pink or salmony rose color. Very beautiful. Pkt. 15c.

Single Varieties, Mixed. Pkt. 15c. **Double Varieties, Mixed.** Pkt. 15c.

TITHONIA

TITHONIA (Golden Flower of the Incas). Sometimes called Mexican Sunflower. We offer only the Speciosa Early Flowering strain. Color orange vermillion, large single flowers, strong heavy growth, attractive late summer and fall bloomer. Pkt. 15c.

SPECIAL MIXTURE SPENCER SWEET PEAS

This is our special mixture and is a blend of the most beautiful colors in Spencer Sweet Peas.
Pkt. 15c; oz. 50c.

GIANT FLOWERING SPENCERS. Prices on following varieties are: 15c pkt., 75c oz., postpaid.

Pink and Rose Shades

PINKIE. Rose-pink with large and frilled flowers. This variety is seldom affected by weather conditions and first-class blooms can be cut all during its long blossoming period. Silver Medal.

YOUTH. This Sweet Pea can be described as a white ground Picotee but with slightly deeper color on the edges than its predecessor in this group. Strongly perfumed.

LULLABY. Charming shade of light rose pink. A strong grower. Award of Merit. National Sweet Pea Society, 1934.

PEGGY ANN. A late flowering variety of great beauty and distinction. A new and glowing shade of salmon pink. Most bewitching under artificial light. Delightfully perfumed. The stems are very long and stout with four huge blooms to a stem.

Lavender and Blue Shades

AMBITION. Rich deep lavender, with a darker shade on the base of the standard and wings when young, lessening as the bloom ages. Gold Medal and Award of Merit.

POWERSCOURT. A clear pure lavender. Has been considered the best lavender for a number of years. It is still the most popular. The flowers are very pure in color.

REFLECTION. A clear blue unlike any blue sweet pea you've ever seen. The color is sunproof, delicate and very sweet scented. A recent introduction.

CHINESE BLUE. Chinese Blue is a solid, rich, deep blue without the objectionable fading out on the edges. The stems are long and bear four blooms throughout. Plants are strong and vigorous with a blooming season longer than that of the average Sweet Pea.

White and Cream Shades

GIGANTIC. Pure white flowers of perfect form and of great substance. Normally produces five-flowered stems when grown under ordinary conditions. Black seeded. Award of Merit.

AVALANCHE. Immense glistening white flowers. The blooms are very frilled. White seeded.

WHAT JOY. Primrose, shading to cream. A charming tone and so far the nearest approach to a true yellow.

Orange and Salmon Shades

GEORGE SHAWYER. A giant orange pink, the standard showing more orange than the wings. The flowers are perfectly formed and nicely placed. Award of Merit.

SMILES. Clear glistening salmon, best describes this exquisite variety. The large flowers are beautifully waved and fluted. Award of Merit.

Cerise Shades

MRS. A. SEARLES. Salmon-cerise, merging into a soft oriental-red. A remarkable and distinct color. No collection is complete without this beautiful Sweet Pea.

Red Shades

RED BOY. The very best crimson. It is a first class Sweet Pea for all purposes, especially for general garden culture. Award of Merit.

WELCOME. By far the best and most brilliant, dazzling, scarlet Sweet Pea. For exhibition or gardens it is supreme. Absolutely sunproof. Silver Medal, Scottish National Sweet Pea Society.

Ruffled Varieties

BONNIE RUFFLES. A rich delicate salmon-pink on cream. Pkt. 15c.

RUFFLED BLUE. A very fine dark blue. Pkt. 15c.

RUFFLED CRIMSON. Rich velvety crimson. A beauty. Pkt. 15c.

RUFFLED EXQUISITE. Salmon cerise. Pkt. 15c.

RUFFLED WHITE. Clear white. Pkt. 15c.

RUFFLED ROSE. A very rich rose. Pkt. 15c.

RUFFLED MIXED. A blend of the above colors. Pkt. 15c.

VIOLA, Tufted Pansies (a)

WALLER FRANKLIN FORMULA MIXTURE. This blend of bright gay colors far surpasses any mixture of Violas we have seen. Bright shades of self colors of red, yellow, blue, and apricot combined with many shades which are blotched, undoubtedly make these Violas a supreme mixture. Pkt. 25c.

VIRGINIA STOCKS, French Forget-me-nots (ra)

Small red, rose and white flowers about 3/4 inch across. Fine for edgings. For continuous display until Fall, several successive sowings should be made about two weeks apart. Height, 6 to 8 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15c.

VERBENA (a)

One of the most popular garden annuals for beds and massing and for a gorgeous display during the Summer months cannot be excelled, commencing to flower in July and continuing until frost. Height, 6 to 8 inches.

SPECTRUM RED. The brightest Verbena in existence. The huge flowers are an intense bright red having no eye, the color is intensified and its brilliance is quite dazzling. Pkt. 15c.

FLORADALE BEAUTY. Special Mention, All-America Selections, 1937. A giant hybrid, the flowers varying from bright rose-pink to deep rose-red of exceptionally brightness. Individual florets of perfect form, fully rounded, and average 1 1/4 inches across; heads or trusses 4 to 5 inches across. Pkt. 15c.

ZINNIA (a)

One of the most satisfactory and showiest of our hardy annuals for beds, mixed borders and for cutting purposes. Easy to grow in any good garden soil. They commence flowering early in the Summer and continue until frost.

DOUBLE DAHLIA FLOWERED ZINNIAS. 2 1/2 feet. Enormous flowers are produced by robust branching plants. The flowers usually have slightly hollowed centers ringed with small tubular florets. The petals are quite loosely placed and tend to curl at the edges, giving the blossoms a crisp, fresh appearance. The following are the cream of the colors in Dahlia Flowered Zinnias.

WILL ROGERS. A recent introduction of very brilliant color and grand form. Lovely, brilliant scarlet-red. You'll like the color. Pkt. 15c.

CRIMSON MONARCH. Deep crimson, large flowers. Pkt. 15c.

DREAM. Deep rosy lavender. Pkt. 15c.

CANARY BIRD. Golden yellow. Pkt. 15c.

ORIOLE. Orange and gold bicolor. Pkt. 15c.

POLAR BEAR. White. Pkt. 15c.

SCARLET FLAME. Bright scarlet. Pkt. 15c.

MIXTURE OF ABOVE. Pkt. 15c.

CALIFORNIA GIANT ZINNIAS. This variety is taller than the dahlia flowered type, growing 3 to 4 feet, with long stems which make the flowers fine for cutting. Blooms are large and flat and very graceful for their size. We recommend California Giants to those who really enjoy zinnias. Improved since their introduction in 1926, they are now exquisitely beautiful in form and color. We offer this sort only in the mixed, believing that the blend of colors will please the most exacting flower lover. Finest shades mixed. Pkt. 15c.

MISS WILMOTT. California Giant Zinnia. A soft two-toned pink, darker at the edges, lighter shade of pink at the center with bright eye. A very attractive Zinnia; one you'll get a full measure of pleasure from, either as a cut flower or as a garden plant. Pkt. 15c.

LAVENDER QUEEN. California Giant Zinnia. A deep rosy, lavender. Planted together with Miss Wilmott, the combination produces a very beautiful color picture. This is a pastel shade (as is Miss Wilmott) and the two combine beautifully in a bouquet or in the border. Pkt. 15c.

FANTASY WILDFIRE. A rich, dazzling scarlet. Wildfire adds a distinct note of color and cheerfulness to the garden and will enliven any home when used in flower arrangements. Plant neat in habit, strong growing, and very free blooming; 2 1/2 to 3 feet in height; coming into flower 45 to 50 days after seed is sown. Pkt. 15c.

FANTASY STAR DUST. Silver Medal, All-American Selection, 1937. The lovely golden yellow variety in the popular Fantasy type Zinnias. Informal, shaggy-petaled, medium-sized flowers on plants 2 1/2 to 3 feet in height; stems of good length for cutting. Pkt. 15c.

FANTASY MIXED SHADES. Pkt. 15c.

LILLIPUT PASTEL MIXTURE. When we think of flowers for cutting, our minds automatically turn to the pastel shades. In this blend of tiny or baby zinnias are incorporated the very lovely soft shades of apricot, peach, creamy yellow, shell pink, delicate salmon, light rose and orchid which are prime favorites with florists, cut flower growers and those who grow and arrange flowers for the home. Don't fail to include a packet or two of this Lilliput Pastel Mixture with your order. Pkt. 15c.

ORDER EARLY, AVOID DELAY

COMPOSTING

The compost heap is a "must" for the permanent garden. Select a spot behind a shed or otherwise hidden (if your garden is in the open) and spread out your garden wastes over this area in a layer six inches deep. Use weeds, old vegetable and flower plants, vegetable waste from the kitchen and lawn clippings. Trimmings from lawn edging are particularly valuable.

On each six inch layer, sprinkle a little lime and a liberal amount of a good mixed fertilizer. The fertilizer will feed the bacteria that cause the vegetable wastes to decay. Then apply a layer of good garden soil over the lime and fertilizer. Repeat until the pile is two feet high. Wet down if rain doesn't fall.

In six months all weed seeds and other vegetable matter will be broken down by the bacteria into a rich home made "manure" that will go a long way towards making yours a perfect soil.

You need not waste the space used for the heap, since cucumbers, melons and squashes never grow as well as when planted in shallow depressions in the compost heap.

"Long-pull" Fertilizers

It is profitable to apply long-lasting fertilizer to the permanent garden.

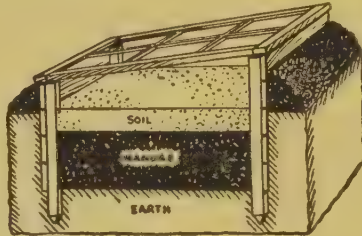
For instance, superphosphate or bone meal may last for ten or fifteen years before they are fully consumed. Also, potash such as muriate or sulfate of potash lasts a long time without washing away. Use fertilizers liberally on the permanent garden-it pays.

Lime is also a "long-pull" fertilizer if it is applied in the form of crushed or pulverized limestone and not as the more soluble slaked or quick limes. Any limestone used should be especially prepared for agricultural use, as other kinds may be too coarse to do any good.

Hotbeds and Cold Frames

Normally, these do not pay if used only for growing seedlings, but the advanced gardener will find them useful for protecting plants in fall, for storing winter vegetables or for growing lettuce and radishes until long after they are available in the open garden.

These should be located on the south side of a hedge, fence or building to break the wind, and must have at least six hours of direct sunshine during the day.



Pit should be 24" deep. Fill to top with fresh strawy horse manure and press down six inches. Set frame over manure and fill around outside and inside to level of ground. Add three inches of sifted soil inside frame. Heap leaves or straw around outside to conserve heat.

If manure is not available, dried leaves or chopped straw may be used by adding a handful of ammonium nitrate or ammonium sulfate to each bushel of leaves. This will not, however generate as high a heat as manure.

As soon as frame is in place, water well, insert thermometer in soil and cover with sash, airing daily until thermometer drops below 85 degrees. This is time to plant tomatoes and peppers. For cabbage, cauli-

flower, broccoli and kohlrabi, allow thermometer to go below 75 degrees.

On sunny days ventilate thoroughly, but even on cloudy days a crack of air may be needed to get rid of ammonia odor.

Drainage

Low, wet spots will produce better crops if drained by tiling. Oftentimes an open trench leading water away from a low spot can be filled with crushed stone or gravel and will perform as well as more elaborate tiling.

Or the problem may be one of too much drainage—a steep slope that allows water to run off so rapidly that it causes washing or erosion. Remember that not only does surface washing carry off soil, but it also carries with it the valuable soluble plant foods as well. Grading and terracing may be too costly for most gardens, but oftentimes a simple plank set on edge will control the rush of water and hold back soil and plant foods.

Garden Sanitation

Regular sanitation measures in the garden will reduce the number of pests and weeds that you will have to battle. Sanitation means the removal of all dead plants and weeds and the preventative treatment of the garden with regular spraying to kill the pests before they become serious. Remember that pest and weed control should extend about 25 feet around the garden to reduce the spread of them to the garden. Don't Sprinkle—Irrigate.

Don't Sprinkle—Irrigate

What we are after is a long, slow soaking of the soil so that water penetrates to a depth of several inches.

Water should always be applied so that the roots will be lured downwards rather than upwards as is the case when only the surface is moistened. Properly done watering need not be repeated oftener than once or twice a week.

In all the world, NO FINER FLOWER SEEDS THAN OURS!



PETUNIA, All Double

You may search the land over, but you cannot find flower seeds any better than those we sell! We can give you this absolute assurance because we sell only the tested seeds of the best growers... and we always make sure they are fresh, new crop seeds.



LARKSPUR, Ruby



MARIGOLD, Sunkist



COSMOS, Dazzler



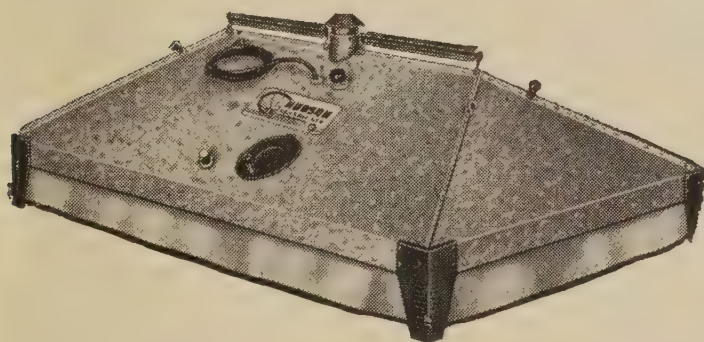
PETUNIA, Glow

HUDSON POULTRY EQUIPMENT

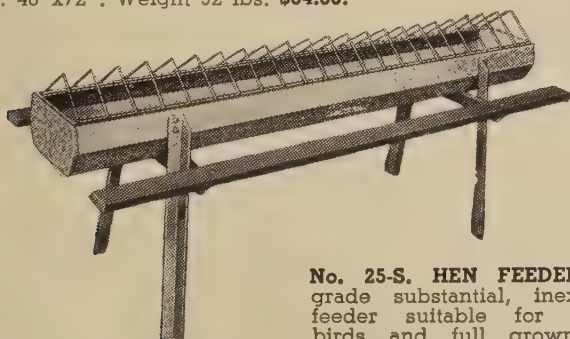
Come in and get acquainted with our complete line of poultry equipment. We carry the full line of HUDSON products including brooders, feeders, waterers and nests—also the best items of other famous lines. You can improve your returns from poultry by getting quality equipment from MONARCH year in and year out.



MONARCH for all POULTRY EQUIPMENT

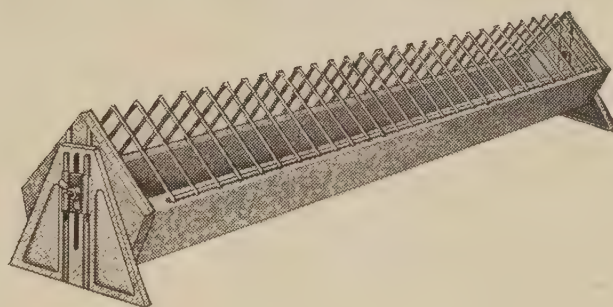


No. 4872 "LECTRIC-HEN" BROODER. Two powerful fully enclosed heating elements provide plenty of heat throughout the length of the brooder. Automatic temperature control. Your desired temperature is maintained by a positive thermostat control. Switch is bakelite sealed, protected from dust and moisture. No radio interference. Heavy insulation. Insulation is moisture resisting and helps reflect heat rays downward into brooding area. Handy inspection door. Plenty of room inside. Adjustable legs allow extra head room as chicks grow. Shipped partly set up in carton, complete direction for setting up. Plugs into 110-120 volt A. C. socket. Complete, ready to go. 500 chick capacity. 1100 watts. 48"x72". Weight 92 lbs. **\$54.50.**

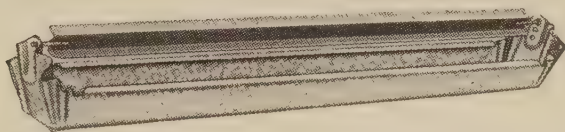


No. 25-S. HEN FEEDER. High grade substantial, inexpensive feeder suitable for growing birds and full grown stock.

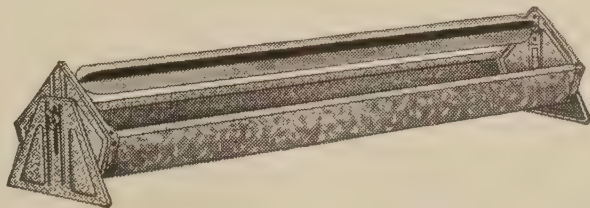
Handles dry mash, grain, shells, grit. Easy to keep clean—easy for hens to clean up feed. Convenient hinged grill. Stiff angle legs are cross-braced to strengthen. Perches mite and waterproof, 16 inches off floor. Plenty of range space for hens below. 5 ft. long. Trough 9 in. wide, 4½ in. deep. Holds 40 lbs. dry mash. Serves 60 hens. Weight 25 lbs. **\$7.30.**



No. 748 BROILER FEEDER. Chicks two weeks of age until finished broilers. Raise stands as chicks grow. Extra large capacity steel trough 6½ in. top width, 3 in. depth, 1 in. feed saving lip, no rough edges. Hinged grill, wires spaced 1⅝ in. on center. Welded ends. Weight 15 lbs. **\$2.75.**



No. 224 CHICK FEEDER. Die formed from heavy galvanized steel. Trough 1¾ in. deep; 2⅝ in. bottom width, 4½ in. top width; feed-saving lip. Reel floats in either of two positions on shouldered reel pins. Prevents injured chick toes. 24 in. Weight 2 lbs. **50c each.**



No. 6360 CHICK FEEDER. Stands permit quick adjustment of feeder as chicks grow. 4-blade red enameled reel floats on shouldered reel pins. Adjusts to three convenient positions according to chick size. Welded ends. 2 in. deep, 4 in. top width, 3 in. bottom width. Length 36 in. Weight 4 lbs. **\$1.20.**

FLOAT VALVE No. 168.

Automatically regulates flow of water into a drinking pan or trough. Made of brass. Float and arm may be raised while pan is removed for cleaning. May be used with any type crock, pan or trough. Weight 1 pound. Each **\$1.35.**



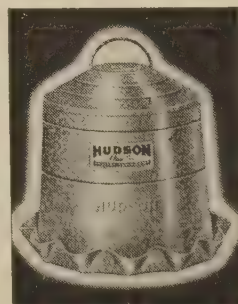
HUDSON DOUBLE WALL FOUNT No. K5

This fountain is a large capacity, inexpensive, yet substantial piece of merchandise. All-brass self-closing valve holds water in tank when jacket is removed for filling. Convenient inside handle for carrying full of water. Capacity 5 gallons. Weight 12 lbs. Each **\$4.45.**



No. A-8 FOUNTAIN. A handy-fill chick

fountain equipped with a snap-on cupped pan. This provides for more drinking space. Chicks do not get wet. The fount is inverted for filling. Can be carried when full without spilling. Capacity 2 gals. Weight 5 lbs. **\$1.55.**



How? When?

PLANT FEEDING

Where? Why?

As every gardener knows, good seed alone can't make a successful garden. No matter how good the seed, it needs proper feeding. Like any living thing, it must be nourished.

As seedsmen, we do everything in our power to bring you the finest of seeds. We select seeds with the right heritage, with the inborn qualities that are needed to win out in the battle every growing thing must fight.

But once our good seed is in your hands, the rest is up to you! So—in your plans to get the best possible results from our good seed, consider carefully the information on plant feeding which we give you here.

Actually, plant feeding nowadays is a rather simple, easy job. While plants need many different elements of food for best growth, all these elements can be provided by one complete balanced plant food such as Vigoro. Without odor or muss, the modern balanced plant food takes care of all the usual plant needs of the garden—and does it inexpensively.

As to the questions of "how, when, where and why"—most of the information you need can be told in a few words. The basic routine of plant feeding for the home garden and lawn is this:

For LAWNS:

Follow these 3 steps . . .

1. Check to see that grass is dry!
2. Apply evenly 4 pounds of complete plant food per 100 feet of area, either with a spreader or by hand.
3. Soak the plant food into the ground immediately after applying.

If water is not available merely work the plant food off blades of grass with back of rake. NOTE: If plant food is applied early, before growth starts, steps 1 and 3 do not apply. Early thaws and spring rains work the plant food into the soil.

For FLOWERS, VEGETABLES, BERRIES . . .

Apply complete plant food at the rate of 4 pounds per 100 square feet of area before seeding or setting plants. For established perennials apply around plants or along both sides of row early in Spring and at six to eight week intervals.

For TREES . . .

Make a series of holes 12 to 18 inches deep with a 2" soil auger or a pointed stick under the drip of the branches. Figure the plant food need per tree by measuring diameter four feet from the ground and allowing 3 pounds of complete plant food per inch of diameter. Fill holes with a

mixture of half plant food and half soil or sand.

* * *

As to your choice of plant food:

We recommend VIGORO because of its unexcelled balance and its long record of unfailing reliability.

New gardening aids by the makers of Vigoro

Gardeners in our area are getting a lot of help from two other gardening aids now presented by Swift & Company, the makers of Vigoro.

These new essentials are EndoPest and EndoWeed.

EndoPest provides the wide range of protection most gardens need against chewing insects, sucking insects and fungus disease. It comes ready to use in a patented dust gun package. Also available in large economical packages for use in standard dust guns.

EndoWeed is improved selective lawn weed killer. It kills over 100 weeds, roots and all. And it is easy to apply with the new EndoWeed Side Spray that applies diluted EndoWeed to the side while you walk. No pumping . . . no wet feet. Ask us about these valuable gardening aids. You'll find them a real help in making your gardening easier—and more successful.

VIGORO... complete, balanced plant food

Develops humus in lawn soil!

Vigoro helps develop large root systems. Each year as part of the old roots decay, humus (organic matter) forms in the soil . . . dark, fertile! Your soil becomes more capable of sustaining your lawn through every season . . . a better storehouse for moisture and plant food.



Nourishes the whole plant!

Vigoro extends its benefits to blooms, stems, and roots. Gives good color to foliage—promotes quick growth and makes roots strong. It also strengthens stems, increases size and heightens color of blooms—promotes better general health of plants.

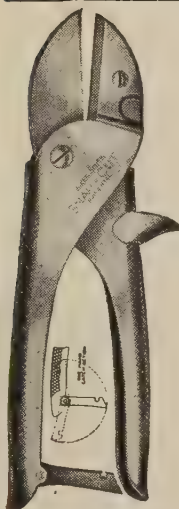
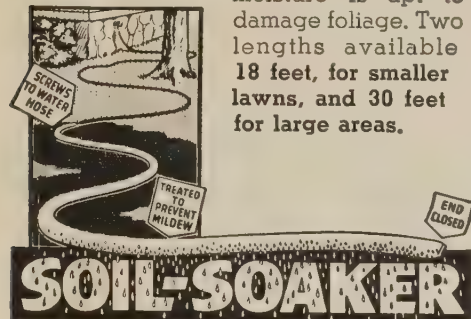


GARDEN SUPPLIES

If it's results you're after . . . and if you want to have some fun while you're at it . . . then you'll need some of the time-and-labor savers that we have here, ready and waiting for you.

Water where you want it

Made of canvas—scientifically treated to resist mildew. Puts moisture down into the soil. Avoids water waste. SOIL-SOAKER enables you to put water exactly where you want it. Excellent for irrigating around plants where moisture is apt to damage foliage. Two lengths available 18 feet, for smaller lawns, and 30 feet for large areas.



SNAP-CUT Out-Cuts all others

Orchardists and gardeners everywhere recognize "SNAP-CUT" as the most efficient pruner on the market. A new cutting principle makes for easier cutting. Small in size, light in weight. Even a child can handle this easy cutting pruning shear. Each, postpaid \$2.50. FREE book.

HOTKAPS



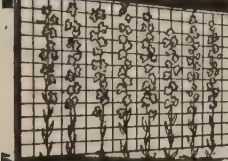
Patented individual hotkaps protect seedlings, young plants during critical period of root establishment against FROST, HOT SUN, STORMS, INSECTS. Hotkaps ripen plants 3 weeks earlier, increase yield 18% to 51%. GARDEN PACKET of 25, only 70c. Better free.

TWIST-EMS

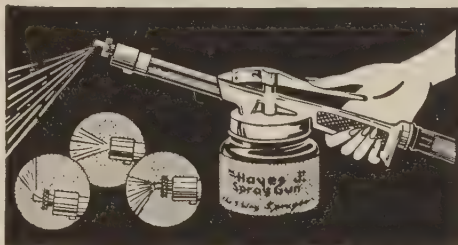


Strong, dark green "invisible" tapes with wire reinforcing — protect stems, permanently support annuals, perennials, vines, shrubs, and vegetables speedily and permanently. Box of 250, 4-inch size 35c; box of 125, 8-inch size 35c; box of 125, 16-inch size, 65c.

TRAIN-ETTS



Ideal support for SWEET PEAS, GARDEN PEAS, POLE BEANS, CUCUMBERS, TOMATOES. Hung in 5 minutes. Doesn't rot like string, nor burn tendrils like wire. 3 sizes—60-inch x 72-inch, 65c; 60-inch x 96-inch, 85c; 60-inch x 180-inch, \$1.25.



HAYES JR. SPRAY GUN

Just attach HAYES JR. to garden hose, turn on the hydrant, lightly press the convenient lever—and HAYES JR. sprays! Gives efficient performance of heavy, expensive equipment. No moving parts to wear out or break—insures long life and satisfactory service. Price only \$6.95.

HAYES 25 TO 1 PROPORTIONS To apply liquid and soluble fertilizers, lawn moth solutions, insecticides and fungicides, etc.

only \$1.95

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the modern
fencing



PROTECTS AND BEAUTIFIES

\$2.40
THE DOZEN

In cartons of two dozen (makes 24 feet of fence) 21" High, 12" Wide, 1/4" steel enameled green

'GRO-QUICK' ELECTRIC SEED BED HEATER

"ROOT CUTTINGS IN 6 DAYS"
"SEED UP IN 30 HOURS"
"CUT GERMINATION TIME BY 2/3"
"TRANSPLANT 2 WEEKS SOONER"

These enthusiastic reports from users tell what GRO-QUICK SOIL HEATING CABLE will do for you. Send today for testimonials and free, new instr. sheet with plans. For hotbeds—cold frames—unheated greenhouses—plant benches—for early plant starting in open ground. Operates from household current. JUNIOR 40' Cable, 200 watt with thermostat for 3x6 bed or 20 sq. ft. . . . \$6.75 SENIOR 80' Cable, 400 watt with thermostat for 6x6 bed or 40 sq. ft. . . . \$9.00



See MONARCH
for all of your
GARDEN NEEDS

Protect Your Hands
with these Soft Leather

GLOVES



So easy to wear, yet give you All-Leather DIRT-PROOF protection. Durable, economical, washable. Sizes: Ladies' small, med., large; Men's small, med., large.

NATIONAL
Eezy Wear
GLOVES

Protect your Garden and Fruit with

SCARE-AWAY

the Modern Scarecrow



Completely new way to scare away birds, animals. Flashes of reflected light and the crackle and rattle of shiny, bright aluminum drives out the pests! Amazingly effective—and so easy to hang among plants, trees, shrubs—wherever you need protection. (Made by Donax Co., Portland, Ore.)

25¢ per package of 10
4 pkgs. postpaid, \$1.



Stony Brook GARDEN LINE

Keep your garden neat. Make lawn edges and vegetable rows as straight as the proverbial die. Rust-proof, aluminum spool with 150 feet of line on strong, waterproofed, brightly lacquered stakes. A handy garden help and an ideal gift for a gardener friend.

Only
\$1.25

TEST YOUR SOIL! SUDBURY SOIL TEST KITS

Jr. Professional Model

Raise finer flowers and vegetables—the fancier's guide to prize-winning blooms. Shows kinds and amounts of fertilizers your soil needs—also whether lime is needed (pH) and how much. Easy-to-use . . . no knowledge of chemistry needed. Complete equipment, instructions and solutions for 50 tests for nitrogen, phosphorus, potash, acidity.



Home Garden Model—Makes 20 tests. \$2.50
Horticultural Model—Makes 150 tests. \$12.50
DeLuxe Professional Model—Most economical to use. Lifetime hardwood chest. \$22.50



ORTHO Rose Dust

Handy "pump-action" duster. Just the thing for controlling your Rose and other garden pests. Highly effective, economical, convenient . . . no measuring, no mixing. 8-oz. duster \$1.00; 1-lb. refill pkg. \$1.25; 5-lb. refill (Sold Wash., Ore. only) \$5.50.

ORTHO Ant & Moth Spray



Contains 2½% Chlordane. New multi-use household spray. Kills Ants, Clothes Moths and Moth Larvae, Flies, Mosquitoes, Roaches, Bedbugs, many others. Spray or paint it. Pint 45c; quart 75c.

TRIOX



An arsenical weed killer. Kills weeds, poisons soil, prevents plant regrowth. Easy to use—mix with water and apply with sprinkling can to driveways, walks, etc. Noninflammable. Qt. \$1.00; Gal. \$3.50; 5-gal. \$12.00.

VAPOTONE-XX Spray



Potent insecticide. Kills Aphids, Red Spider Mites, Thrips, Scale Crawlers, Certain Caterpillars, Sod Webworms, many others. For Roses, flowers or vegetables. 4-oz. 85c; pint \$2.50; 95/100-gal. \$11.90.

ANT-B-GON Ant Poison

Keeps ants out of your pantry, off your plants. Gets 'em at the source... worker ants take it back to the nest. For both Argentine and Sweets Eating Ants. Set of four dispensers 70c; 4-oz. refill 25c; pint 60c.



ORTHO Garden Spray Set

Combination insect-and-plant disease spray set. Contains 4-oz. bottles EXTRAX Insect Spray, GREENOL Liquid Fungicide, VOLCK Oil Spray. Use year-round in vegetable and flower garden. \$1.85. 2-oz. Jr. set \$1.20.



ORTHO Rose Spray Kit

Many rose fanciers rely on this well-known kit. Use it regularly on your flower garden—control Aphids, Powdery Mildew, many others. Contains 2-oz. each of EXTRAX Insect Spray, GREENOL Liquid Fungicide. \$1.00.



SCRAM Dog Repellent

Keeps dogs away from lawns, shrubs, flower beds, gardens, trees, porches, or entire yard. Has odor that is offensive to dogs. 8 ounces dusting powder in handy shaker can—50c.



NAPHTHALENE

Kills Soil Pests

Diamond Quality Naphthalene Flakes are used extensively throughout the west for many soil pests. Highly recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the control of Wireworms. One pound worked into 50 square feet of ground will give from 97 to 100% kill. Also recommended for the control of Gladiolus Thrip. One ounce of flakes to every 100 bulbs.

1½ pounds	\$.45
5 pounds	1.40

Postage paid.

MONARCH

SEED AND FEED CO.



Protect your garden

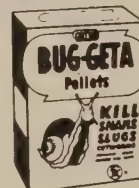
with **ORTHO** SCIENTIFIC PEST CONTROL

pest control products

ECONOMICAL • DEPENDABLE



BOTANO de luxe . . . outstanding control of many insects, fungi on vegetables, fruits, flowers. 8-oz. Duster 79c; 2-lb. refill pkg. \$1.75; 5-lb. refill \$3.95.



BUG-GETA Pellets (Compressed Bait) . . . favorite Snail & Slug Killer. Get Results Overnight! Handier, cleaner, economical. 12-oz. 35c; 2-lb. 75c; 5-lb. \$1.50; 25-lb. \$6.25.



WEED-B-GON Weed Killer . . . 2,4-D. Kills Dandelions on grass lawns, many other weeds. 4-oz. 50c; pint \$1.50; ½-gal. \$4.00; FERTL-RAIN Applicator \$1.95.



RIX Spray . . . New improved control for Mildew, Peach Leaf Curl, Red Spider, Also good soil treatment. Pint 75c; qt. \$1.25; gal. \$4.00; 5-gal. \$15.00.

YOUR NEIGHBORS WILL ENVY YOUR GARDEN . . . WHEN YOU USE THESE "ORTHO" QUALITY PRODUCTS

VAPOTONE-XX Spray. 4-oz. 85c; pint \$2.50; 95/100-gal. \$11.90.

ANT-B-GON Ant Poison. Set 4/1-oz. dispensers 70c; 4-oz. 25c; pint 60c.

ORTHO Rose Dust. 8-oz. Duster \$1.00; 1-lb. refill pkg. \$1.25; 5-lb. refill \$5.50 (in Wash., Ore. only).

ORTHO Ant & Moth Spray. Pint 45c; qt. 75c.

ORTHO Garden Spray Set. 3—4-oz. bottles \$1.85; 3—2-oz. bottles \$1.20.

ORTHO Rose Spray Kit. 2—2-oz. bottles \$1.00.

TRIOX (arsenical weed killer). Qt. \$1.00; gal. \$3.50; 5-gal. \$12.00.

SCRAM Dog Repellent. 8-oz. shaker pkg. 50c.

CALIFORNIA SPRAY-CHEMICAL CORP.
Serving Home, Farm, Ranch
Since 1906

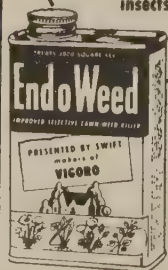
Richmond and Whittier, Calif.
Portland, Ore. • Boise, Idaho

the maker of **VIGORO**

presents

EndoPest 3-WAY GARDEN DEFENSE

Controls chewing and sucking insects and many fungus diseases . . . it's all the protection most gardens need!



Improved selective lawn weed killer. Kills over 100 weeds, roots and all. Easy to use with the new EndoWeed Side Spray

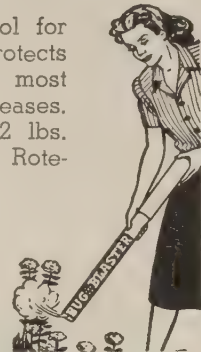
Consult Monarch on Insect and Pest Controls

Your own local seedsman is the person to see about the pests that harm your garden. There are many varieties of poisons, traps, and other materials you

can use to rid your plants of bugs, worms, animals and birds that destroy buds, leaves, or stems. Ask us about them.

Stop Garden Bugs

This amazing new tool for home gardeners protects your garden against most insects and fungus diseases. Gun is loaded with 2 lbs. dust containing DDT, Rote-none, sulfur etc.



AMAZING RELIEF FOR DOGS CATS

ITCHING

SULFODENE used externally stops summer eczema's itching in minutes; clears up scales and sores in a few days. Only \$1.00 for generous treatment.

EAR CANKER—Dr. Merrick's EAR CANKER Creme contains Tyrothricin; works swiftly to relieve pain, remove causes and aid healing of ear canker. Only \$1.00 in special applicator tube.

Spray with

BLACK LEAF 40

Aphids (plant lice), leafhoppers, leaf miners, mealy bugs, lace bugs, most thrips, young sucking bugs and similar insects can be controlled.

An ounce makes 6 gallons of spray effective on aphids. Full directions with package—A quick, sure, economical control for these insect pests.

Just a little spread on roosts kills poultry lice and feather mites.

1 oz. Bottle, 36c; 5 oz. \$1.05; 1 lb. \$2.42; 2 lb. \$3.92; 5 lb. can \$7.40.

ANTROL ANT TRAPS

Metal traps containing two types of material that attract and kill grease and sweet-eating ants.

Each 15c

SNAROL

Cutworm Bait

Non-injurious to vegetation. Attracts and kills cutworms, snails, slugs, sow-bugs, earwigs.

1 lb., 35c;
2 1-2 lbs., 75c

MONARCH SEED AND FEED CO.

PEST EXTERMINATORS and TRAPS

MACABEE GOPHER TRAP

There are more Macabee traps sold than all other makes combined. They are inexpensive and very efficient. Designed for exterminating the wily Pocket Gopher. Weight ½ pound. Price, 50c each.

OUT-O-SIGHT MOLE TRAP

Absolutely reliable. Directions for setting and full directions of the mole's habits furnished with each trap. Heavy powerful springs, malleable iron jaws. Teeth designed so as not to injure the hide. Height 8½ inches. Spread of jaws 2¾ ins. Weight each, 1½ lbs. Price, \$2.50,

Spells finish to Gophers, moles, mice, rats all burrowing rodents. Open hole in tunnel with sharp stick, drop in GO-FER-GAS Crystals, pour cup of water over Crystals, cover immediately. Repeat over infested area.

24 oz. can 60c, 6 lb. can \$1.70.

GO-FER-GAS Crystals

VICTOR MOLE TRAP

Standard Spear Type

A sure, sensitive, and effective spear, or plunger type trap that harpoons the mole, causing instant death. Six prong Spears Trap attractively finished with rust resisting coating. Extreme length when sprung 16¾ in. Net weight per trap 1 lb., 1 Packed one trap in shipping carton with card of instructions for setting and using. Shipping weight 2¾ lbs. each.

Each, \$1.75

ONEIDA VICTOR GAME TRAP

The most popular and efficient trap on the market. Expert workmanship makes every Oneida Victor a precision trap—strong and durable. So constructed that every part works perfectly. Because of their construction they do not rust tight or clog with dirt.

Size "0" for Rats, Gophers, Weasel, each, 35c.
Size "1" for Muskrat, Skunk, Mink, each, 35c.

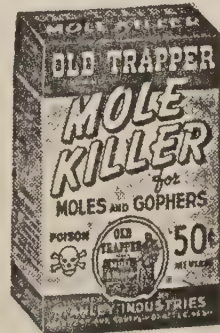
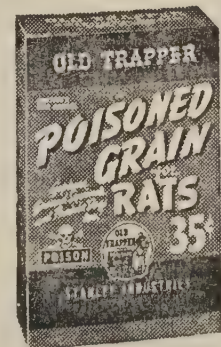
OLD TRAPPER MOLE KILLER

This troublesome garden pest can be controlled quickly and easily with Old Trapper Mole Killer. Made especially for our Western moles. Gives certain results when used as per complete directions on the package. We have sold Old Trapper Mole Killer for four years and have found it truly effective against these pests. 2-oz. package, sufficient for 50 moles, 50c.



OLD TRAPPER RAT KRUNCHES

Deadly to rats! Old Trapper Rat Krunches are tasty pellets, ready to use. They are safe, too, because they kill nothing but rats. One of the most effective rat baits made. Non-poisonous to livestock, poultry or human beings. 75 baits in package, 35c. Larger package, 65c.



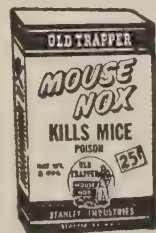
Mice love Mouse Nox. A few grains does the job. It is a positive destroyer of mice. 2-oz. package, 25c.

OLD TRAPPER POISONED GRAIN

For rats, gophers and ground squirrels, Old Trapper Poisoned Grain is our recommendation. The oats, wheat and barley are highly impregnated and made especially attractive to rodents. Field mice succumb to it, too! Large 9-oz. package, 40c.

OLD TRAPPER MOUSE NOX

Rid your premises of mice this quick and easy way.



MONARCH SEED AND FEED CO.

FASTER, SURER ROOTING

for cuttings, seeds and bulbs

ROOTONE®

the plant hormone powder

Rootone stimulates the natural tendency of seeds, cuttings and bulbs to put out roots. Rooting is faster and heavier, resulting in bigger, earlier plants. Endorsed and used by leading growers everywhere.

Trial packet, 25c • 2-oz. package, \$1
1-lb. can, \$5

MORE TOMATOES!

FRUITONE®

Spray Fruitone at blossoming time and each plant will set more fruit and bear more big, meaty tomatoes. Spray Fruitone for bigger crops of beans and lima beans, too. The dollar package makes 25 gallons of spray.

2/5 oz. packet, 25c • 2-oz. package, \$1
12-oz. can, \$5

TRANSPLANT SAFELY

TRANSPLANTONE®

Transplantone reduces shock and wilt when seedlings and plants are moved. Stimulates root growth so that fewer seedlings die and more come to early, healthy maturity. Used to water plants, shrubs and trees, Transplantone encourages growth and bloom.

½-oz. packet, 25c • 3-oz. package, \$1
1-lb. can, \$4

GARDEX 7 TOOLS IN ONE

No. 1605

5 prong cultivator can be changed to 4-3-2-or 1 prong style by simply unlocking wing screw. Only 4 rust resistant parts. For work between rows, astraddle rows or in narrow places. Ideal for hot beds or green houses. Ladies' favorite.

Price\$1.75

GARDEX Cultivator-Weeder

No. 1523

Weeding blade 4 in. wide cuts off all weeds quickly and easily. Three prong cultivator mulches the soil, getting in and at places otherwise hard to reach. Cultivator prongs cover 4½ in. width.

Price\$1.50

SPERGON SEED PROTECTANT

A powder to be applied to seed before planting to prevent "Damping-off," particularly in cold wet weather. Recommended for Peas, Beans Lima Beans, Corn and other seeds, it is easy to apply to the seed and noninjurious to the user. NON-TOXIC. 1 oz. envelope, 25c; 5 oz. container, \$1.00; 1 lb. container, \$2.25.

PHYGON-XL FUNGICIDE

Controls all leaf blights and fruit rot of Tomatoes, black spot of Roses, apple scab and many other plant diseases caused by fungi. A seed protectant to be dusted on Beet, Tomato, Spinach, Swiss Chard, Peppers and other seeds before planting to prevent seed decay and "damping-off." 2 oz. can, 50c; 4½ oz container, \$1.00; 1 lb. container, \$2.70.

SYNKLOR-50-W CHLOR- DANE INSECTICIDE

A dry wettable powder containing 50% technical chlordane. Controls ants, chinch bugs, grasshoppers, Japanese beetles, Japanese beetle grubs, mole crickets, roaches, ticks and wire worms. 8 oz. can, \$1.50; 1 lb. can, \$2.50.

FIX

A Hormone bloom-set for seedless tomatoes

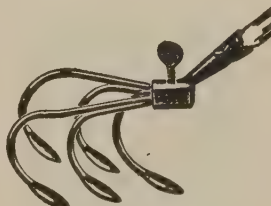
FIX "sets" blossoms as they appear, even the fragile early blooms. This means your tomato crop will be:

- ★ 20% to 30% greater
- ★ Earlier, larger, firmer
- ★ More flavorful
- ★ Seedless, more edible

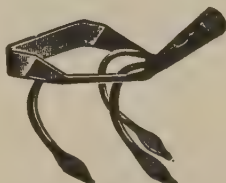
Spray FIX early and late, as plants continue to flower. May also be used for cucumbers, melons, and squash. FIX sets holly and other berries.

\$1 for 100 tablets—makes 100 QUARTS
25c for 20 tablets—makes 20 QUARTS

Also larger sizes.



No. 1605



No. 1523

THE "ALL-PURPOSE" GARDEN HOE for Cultivating, Weeding and Mulching

You'll find it's fun to flick Dandelion and Plantain from the turf, or mulch around evergreens, shrubs, perennials.

Goose-neck shank permits close cultivation of prized perennials. Amazingly efficient for mulching, cultivating, weeding your garden. Weighs only 1½ lbs., yet stronger than other garden hoes. Order today—if not delighted, return it for money back.

Price \$1.45



Planet Jr.

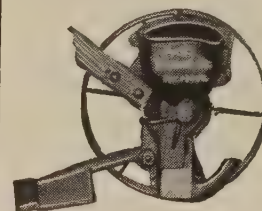
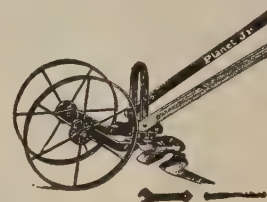
GET MORE JOBS DONE
WITH LESS EFFORT

No. 25 Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.



This machine can do many jobs for you, quickly and efficiently.

Planet Jr. Single and Double Wheel Hoes have been designed by practical men to do the proper kind of work—the way you want it done.



Planting with a Planet Jr. Seeder has many advantages. The No. 35 Seeder Attachment is ideal for a small garden.

Miles of walk are edged with Planet Jr. Edgers. They do the work neatly and with minimum effort.



Planet Jr. products shown here are just a part of the complete line, including Garden Tractors and attachments.



No. 120

GARDEX BOW PULL HOE

No. 120

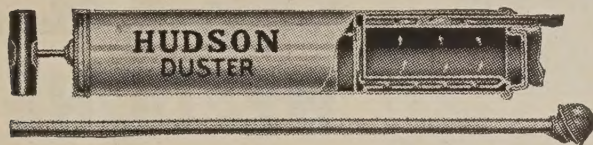
The easy pulling principle of this hoe saves time, labor and back-

aches. It is an exceptionally fine hoe for thinning, hoeing or weeding in vegetables, tobacco, cotton, or similar crops. There is no better tool for use under shrubbery. The blade is 7 in. wide, turned well toward the user for better ground turning action with less work.

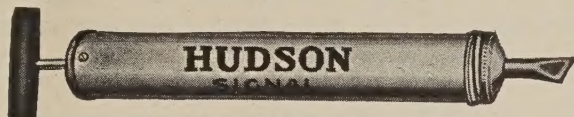
Price\$1.50

HUDSON SPRAYERS

A sprayer for every purpose



No. 766A ADMIRAL DUSTER. Discharge ranges from a very fine to a heavy cloud. Uniform mixture of carrier and concentrate through the entire application. Economical application adapts it for higher priced powder-insecticides such as Rotenone, Derris Root, Pyrethrum, etc. Special plunger provides powerful air-blast which drives through powder agitating it thoroughly. 2 3/4 in. diameter, 9 1/2-in. stroke. Powder reservoir 2 3/4x6 inches. Large filler screw cap permits easy filling or cleaning. 24-in. extension tube with adjustable nozzle for straight or angle discharge. Weight 3 lbs. **\$1.90.**



No. 660 SIGNAL DUSTER. A practical small duster for the small gardener. 1 3/4 in. diameter, 3 in. length. Large, easily removed filler cap. Air valve prevents powder from getting back into pump. Discharge tube facilitates driving the powder into cracks and crevices. Weight 1 lb. **60c each.**

HUDSON 310G "PERFECTION" SPRAYER

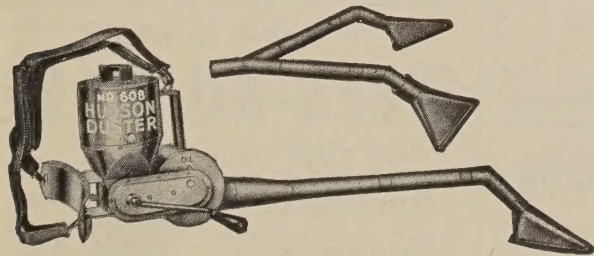
—Easy fill, open top makes for ease in filling and cleaning. "Perfection" is the last word in tank sprayers. When the pump and top assembly is locked in position it is there to stay. So is the pressure in the inside of the tank. Four points of contact insure a positive seal. Equipped with an ingenious eccentric type lock to provide quick, secure locking, or safe, easy release. Made either in galvanized or copper. Shipping weight 13 pounds. Four gal. capacity.

310-G—Galvanized tank \$16.45



HUDSON 192-G "LEADER" SPRAYER—

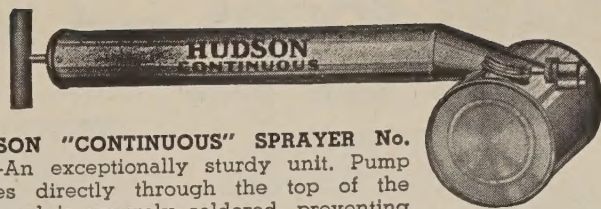
Substantially built and will take care of maximum wants around the home garden. While the quality of "Perfection" will not be found in "Leader" you'll get much valuable service from it. Capacity 3 1/2 gals., shipping weight 10 lbs. **Price each, \$11.15.**



HUDSON "ROTO-POWER" DUSTER No. 802—

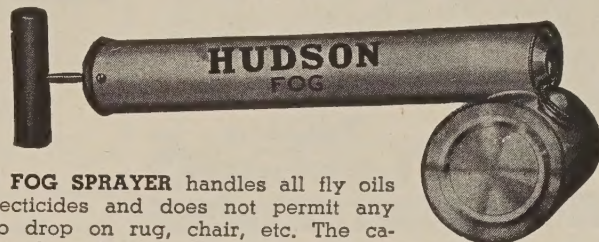
We are proud to present the new "Roto-Power" Miracle Duster! Built with new super-power—every atom is delivered in a fine, floating dust. The dust flows into the air stream and is whirled through the Roto-Power fan for finest break-up. Twin Agitators, no pressure back-up and no clogging, long wear, economy and comfort. Dust volume control in the "Roto-Power" duster gives you efficiency seldom attained in a large type duster. Discharge equipment, 2 nozzles, wye connection and four 15-inch telescoping tubes. Can be used with one or two nozzles for single or double rows. Shipping weight 15 pounds.

No. 802—"Roto-Power" Duster, largest size.....\$23.95



HUDSON "CONTINUOUS" SPRAYER No.

432—An exceptionally sturdy unit. Pump passes directly through the top of the tank and is securely soldered, preventing any possibility of parts getting out of alignment. Produces a very finely divided, continuous spray without spitting or streaming. Fitted with double nozzles for particular garden work. Capacity 1 quart, shipping weight 3 lbs. **Price each, \$1.65.**

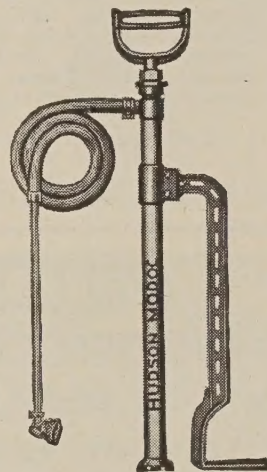


No. 303 FOG SPRAYER handles all fly oils and insecticides and does not permit any liquid to drop on rug, chair, etc. The capacity is about 1 pint. Shipping weight 2 lbs. **Price each, 65c.**

No. 440 HANDY SPRAYER—The improved Handy is a more efficient sprayer than ever before. Large container and big screw cap add to its usefulness as well as convenience. Does a splendid job around the yard on flowers and shrubs, in the poultry house, dairy barn. An unusual value in a quart tin sprayer at moderate cost. Weight 1 lb. **45c.**

No. 122 MODOC SPRAYER—A sturdy sprayer for spraying fruit trees, garden truck, chicken houses, etc. Used with whitewash, cold water paints, insecticides. Develops 150-pound pressure. Can be used with bucket or small tank. Produces any type of spray from fog to solid stream. Cylinder 19 in. long. Air chamber 3/4x19 in., 3 ft. of high pressure spray hose; 2-foot extension rod; all purpose angle spray nozzle adjustable from spray to solid stream. Weight 7 lbs. **\$9.30**

**MONARCH CARRIES
A COMPLETE LINE
OF SPRAYERS & DUSTERS**



COMBINATION FERTILIZER AND SEED SOWER

This Dual Purpose Machine is designed with extra heavy gears and brass bushed bearings for hard service and long wear.

It is of special value to farmers who wish to apply fertilizer or seed early in spring when the soil is still wet. Can be used anywhere a man can walk, since it is carried by a strap over the shoulder. Especially useful on steep, rough, irregular grass lands. Then, too, the proper time for such fertilization comes so early that the soil is usually too wet for the use of a team or tractor.

The Combination Sower broadcasts all kinds of seed, such as clover, timothy, millet, sudan grass, alfalfa, wheat, etc., perfectly in desired amount per acre.

Price \$4.15



PLANT FOODS and Feeding aids

PLANTABBS help grow better potted plants, flowers, vegetables



Feed them **PLANTABBS**. If you don't get lovelier plants and flowers, and a greater yield of finer vegetables, you get your money back.

PLANTABBS are clean, odorless, highly concentrated **PLANT FOOD TABLETS** which help produce sturdy stems, luxuriant leaves, strong roots and gorgeous blooms.

25c, 50c, 1.00 & \$3.50 size boxes.

Fulton's PLANTABBS
PLANT FOOD TABLETS PLUS B1



Grows bigger, better house plants, flowers, vegetables, lawns, and trees in poorest soil — even in sand, cinders or water. Results sure. Doesn't burn. Clean, odorless, soluble powder. 1 oz. makes 6 gallons.

	Retail
1 oz. pkt. (packed 72 to case)	10c
3 oz. can (packed 36 to case)	25c
7 oz. can (packed 24 to case)	50c
1 lb. can (packed 12 to case)	\$ 1.00

MILLER'S GARDEN COMPOST MAKER

Converts rubbish into fertilizer. Uses grass clippings, leaves, etc.

A 5 lb. package of Miller's Garden Compost Maker will make several hundred pounds of high-grade, organic humus fertilizer by converting your garden refuse into a rich organic humus compost. Humus is a great help to all gardens . . . especially those with poor soil . . . it is pure and easily available nourishment.

5 lbs. 80c 25 lbs. \$2.85

Terra-Lite* Vermiculite

Every gardening publication has discussed the fabulous results of *Terra-Lite* vermiculite. Surpasses anything you've ever used.

Buy a bag of *Terra-Lite* and you'll find many uses for it. Holds plenty of water, never shuts out air. Sterile too, no harmful weed-seeds, nothing to burn up or injure plants. Use *Terra-Lite* for:

- Starting seeds
- Putting in new lawns
- Rooting cuttings
- Transplanting
- Storing bulbs
- Mulching
- Lightening heavy soil

It's a year 'round gardening helper to you, in all these ways and many more. Complete instructions on every bag.

"All thru the year"

**Terra-Lite* is the registered trade mark of Zonolite Company.

PLANT CHEM

We use and recommend

Plant Chem for seedlings, for transplanting and for growing.

Safe, odorless and easy to handle. Plant Chem is a concentrated plant food containing all nutrients, trace elements, and growth hormone. It grows plants with or without soil, and promotes sturdy, rapid growth. A scant spoonful makes a full gallon of rich plant food.

25c size makes 16 gal.
\$1.00 size makes 100 gal.
\$2.00 size makes 400 gal.

POUR IT ON
Watch 'Em Grow

Inoculate all Legume Seeds with NITRAGIN

When ordering, always state name of seed.

ALFALFA
Sweet, Bur, Hubam

Clovers
Size Retail
1 bu. ea. \$.50
2½ bu. ea. 1.00

Clovers
Medium and Mammoth
Red, Alsike, Crimson and
White Clovers.

White Clovers
1 bu. ea. \$.50
2½ bu. ea. 1.00

PEAS (All Varieties)
VETCHES (All Varieties)
100 lb. size (Inoculates up to 100 lbs.) ea. . . . \$.50
1200 lb. size, ea. . . 5.70
(12 100 lb. size cans)

SOYBEANS
(All Varieties)
Small (Inoculates up to

120 lbs. seed) \$.30
5 bu. ea.55
25 bu. (one can) . . . 2.25
30 bu. (one ctn) ea. . 2.95
(Contains 6 5-bu. cans.)

GARDEN SIZE
Garden Peas and Beans
Sweet Peas, Lupines and
Edible Soybeans
Enough for 8 lbs. seed.
Retail Price 15c each.

WEED KILLERS

Kill Lawn Weeds WEEDONE®

the original 2,4-D weedkiller

Spray your lawn with Weedone. Grass is not affected, but dandelions, plantains and other noxious weeds curl, dry up and die. Weedone kills poison ivy, poison oak, bindweed and honeysuckle, too. Safe for people and pets. Does not corrode spray equipment.

Trial size can, 75c • Quart, \$2.50
Gallon, \$6.50 • Larger sizes on request

TAT C-LECT KILLS CRABGRASS!

SAFE ON TURF GRASSES

Get rid of crabgrass this year and have an emerald lawn from Spring till snowfall! Start early, kill crabgrass and weeds simultaneously with TAT C-Lect, TAT Weed C-Lect combination. It's safe—it works—just follow directions.

TAT C-Lect: ½ pt., 85c;
1 pt., \$1.50; gal., \$9.75
Combination Package: \$2.25



Thompson's Weedicide 2,4-D WEED KILLER

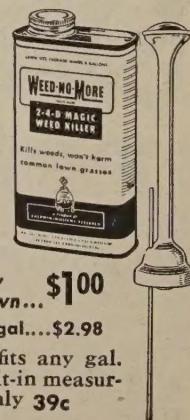
MORE WEED KILLING UNITS per DOLLAR

With Weedicide, you get more weed-killing results per dollar! It is more concentrated, has a more dynamic wetting agent, holds contact with plants longer. Kills even such stubborn weeds as the deep-rooted perennials, bindweed, etc. Invaluable for lawns, vacant lots, golf courses. Most economical 2,4D for farms. **LIQUID—1 qt. (¼ acre) \$1.75.**

It's time to order WEED-NO-MORE

SPRAY AWAY UGLY LAWN WEEDS THIS EASIER, PROVEN WAY

This spring, get rid of dandelions and other ugly lawn-weeds. Just spray on Weed-No-More . . . Weeds die, roots and all! Have a beautiful, weed-free lawn to be proud of.



8 oz., makes 8 gallons, enough for average lawn... **\$100**

Economy qt., makes 32 gal....\$2.98

WEED-NO-MORE SPRAYER—fits any gal. or ½-gal. glass jug. Built-in measuring device included! Only 39c

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GARDEN ANNUAL

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LOVELIER ROSES

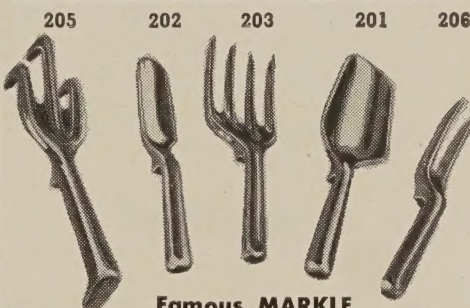


(TRADEMARK)

Before setting out rose bushes, soak bare-rooted plants in Rosetone solution. Also water established plants with Rosetone. Plants take hold quickly and bear finer, earlier roses. Indispensable for the rose enthusiast.

½-ounce package, 25c

3-ounce can, \$1



Famous MARKLE

FEATHERLITE GARDEN TOOLS

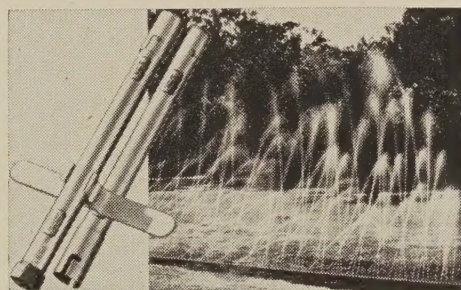
Highest Quality—Lowest Prices

205—Claw Cultivator, 80c; 202—Transplanter, 70c; 203—Cultivating Fork, 75c; 201—Trowel, 75c

207—5-piece matched set (1 ea. of 201, 202, 203, 205, 206) boxed, \$3.70

208—3-piece matched set (1 ea. of 201, 203, 205) boxed, \$2.30

204—3-piece matched set (1 ea. of 201, 202, 203) boxed, \$2.20



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From 2-inch trickle to 25-foot spray, at will!

April showers anytime of year—with this marvelous new method for watering lawns and gardens. No constant shifting... no water waste. Connects in a jiffy. Comes in 5 foot units, weight only 12 oz. Use 5 ft. to 30 ft., according to size of your garden. Primary unit, \$2.95; extension units \$2.75 each.

NEW PROTECTION FOR BULBS in the ground!

Bulb Protect repels moles, mice, wards off fungus diseases

Now your valuable bulbs can be protected—after planting—against ravages of moles, mice and fungus diseases. Just dust with BULB PROTECT before you plant! Also protects bulbs in storage. Combines two of the newest insecticides with two of the oldest repellents. Easy to use—and costs very little! 1½ oz. pkt., 35c; 16 oz. \$1.75.



BULB PROTECT

Spray Your LAWN and GARDEN with INSECT-O-GUN

Sprays

- INSECTICIDES
- FUNGICIDES
- WEED KILLERS
- FERTILIZER

Insect-O-Gun

- ... attaches to garden hose
- ... used by thousands everywhere
- ... Advertised in leading home and garden magazines.

NO. 3 FULL 3-gal. capacity, \$5.95



Self-WATERING

New scientific flower pot feeds moisture and plant food from storage base through spun glass wick direct to the roots. Strong, beautiful, non-warp, non-fade Styron plastic. Violets and other indoor plants thrive. Six pastel shades—ivory, pink, coral, yellow, green, lavender. 4" diameter. \$1.00 each.



it's-WIK-FED

The NEW LOOK in Flower Pots



The modern, easy INSECT CONTROL

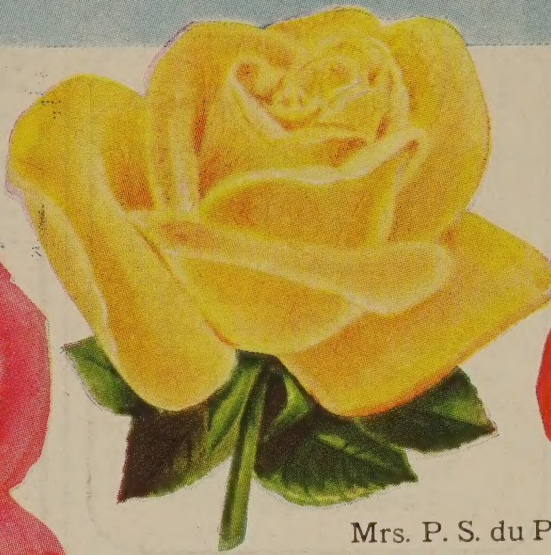
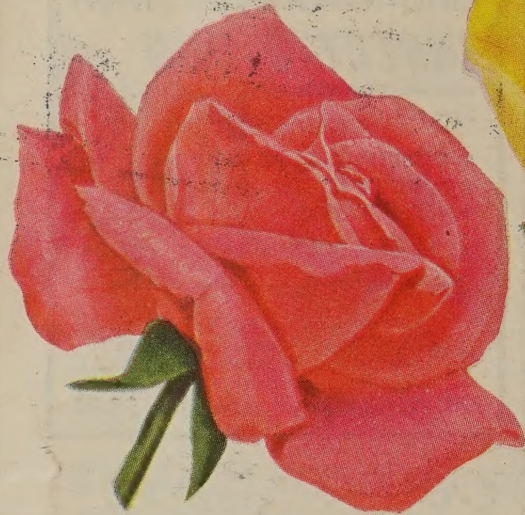
Your garden hose is your insecticide sprayer, when you use an ARNOLD! Just attach this highly efficient mixing and spraying device in place of your regular hosenozzle—turn on water and spray anywhere from 3 to 25 feet. Cartridges fit into chamber and dissolve slowly, as water passes thru, giving you the correct control solution. No pumping, no guesswork. Thousands in use nationally. Sprayer, \$5.50; cartridges, 35c or 12 for \$4.00. (A product of the Garden Hose Spray Co., Inc., Cambridge, Mass.)

RED ARROW GARDEN SPRAY

Non-poisonous. Kills most chewing and sucking insects quickly, safely. 1 oz. makes several gallons of spray.



1 oz.. 35¢; 4 oz.. \$1.00; Pint.. \$2.85



Mrs. P. S. du Pont



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